WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IV NO. 183 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1921. TWO ANNAS

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Depar- ture
Tamba Maru	D Aoshiwa	5845	2nd Oct	16th Oct
*Yamagata Maru	Y Matsuda	3807	23rd Oct	25 ,,
Tatsuno Maru	M. Furuhashi	6998	22nd ,,	4th Nov
Akita Maru	S Ochiai	3817	17 Nov	29th ,,

*This steamer arrives from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

*This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ganges Maru	R. Yamanoh	25th Sept.	6th Octr
Peking Maru	K. Yamaguchi	12th Octr.	24th Octr.
Alps Maru	T. Inoue.	15th Octr.	27th Octr
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	29th ,,	10th Nov

For Freight and passage, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA.
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,109.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 80 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES. All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer.		Tons.
8th October ..	MOREA	—	10.890
15th ,, ..	EGYPT *	—	7,941
22nd ,, ..	CHINA	—	7,952
29th ,, ..	MALWA *	—	10.941
5th November	DELTA	—	8.007
12th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	—	11,430
19th ,, ..	DeVANHA	—	8 092
26th ,, ..	NARKUNDA *	—	16,116
3rd December	MACEDONIA	—	10,512
10th ,, ..	CALEDONIA	—	7.572
17th ,, ..	MOREA	—	10,890
24th ,, ..	MANTUA *	—	10,902
31st ,, ..	PLASSY	—	7,846

* MALWA, * NARKUNDA, * MANTUA } * Through steamers from Australia

P AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAITS AND CHINA.

Date	Steamer
15th October ..	DILWARA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. To Port Said & Plymouth.

Date		
about 14th November	MANDALA	8,246
28th ,,	NEVASA	9,071
11th December	NEURALIA	9,082
25th ,,	MERKARA	5,285

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
21st October ..	MANTUA	Call at Colombo, Fremantle Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
18th November ..	NALDERA	
30th December ..	MALWA	

REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

First Saloon single ticket ..... £10.
Second Saloon single ticket ..... £ 7.

A Special three-months holiday return ticket, 1st Saloon only, will now be issued at £15. All these fares are payable only in Rupees at the current rate of exchange with a minimum of 1s. 4d.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	
6th October	DILWARA	E & S Africa
6th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi and Gulf
7th ,,	LHASA ..	Karachi direct
10th ,,	LINGA	Karachi and Kathiawar ports
11th ,,	VARELA	Karachi

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P O Box 128

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Remarks.
Canadian Skirmisher	..	In Oct.	For San Francisco Seattle and Vancouver.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 168

Telephone No. 1330

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for a shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	66,50,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-2	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:

62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUB-BRANCHES:

Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.

LONDON AGENTS:

THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

GIVE YOUR CHILD A CHANCE

Here is a plan if acted upon means GREAT things for every parent and every child.

Open an account with Rs. 10 to-day and then on each birth-day deposit Rs. 10 for EACH year of the child's age in our Savings Bank. We pay

5%

interest compounded every year. You will be surprised to see the interest and the principal grow AT THE END OF 21ST YEAR. This account will amount to Rs. 3405. Think what Rs. 3405 will do for a young man or a young girl just starting the battle of life. This may mean difference between success or failure and the most this costs you in any one year 21st year—is Rs. 210.

ILLUSTRATION.

Rs. 10 to open account

.50	Interst	2077.72	18th Year
		180.	Deposit
10.50	1st Year	112.88	Interest
20.	Deposit		
1.02	Interest	2370.60	19th Year
		190.	Deposit
32.02	2nd Year	128.03	Interest
30.	Deposit		
3.10	Interest	2688.63	20th Year
		200.	Deposit
65.12	3rd Year	144.44	Interest
40.	Deposit		
5.26	Interest	3033.07	21st Year
		210.	Deposit
110.38	4th Year	162.15	Interest
50.	Deposit		
8.01	Interest	3405.22	Total
168.39	5th Year		
and so on			

Actually you pay Rs. 2,310 you get Rs. 3,405. For full Particulars write to

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Phone 5305; Post Box 22, Bombay.

INDIAN CAPITAL—INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ... Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected. All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.

BRANCHES.

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 999,500
Reserve Fund	£ 255,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.
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Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.

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Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent., per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III, of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Naxsari, Mehsana, Dabhoi Surat, Petlad, Patan, Amrel and Bombay.

Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	23,86,280
Reserve Fund	16,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on term which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum.. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	6
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,13,801	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,80,851	15	10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.

The National Indian LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD.

MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS.
Branch Secretary.
Bunder Road, Karachi.

M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent.
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).

C. N. MADHAVA ROW
Acting Branch Secretary.
Lipton's Building.
33, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen.	100,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	Yen.	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen.	59,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA.
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No 907

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy holders.

Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India. Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply:

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE AND CO.,
Managing Agents.

or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I.,
963 Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

According to the Gov. of India Insurance Blue Book.

The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.

Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Chief of Agents, D. GEN & Co., 1, Chowringhee, Calcutta.
or
The Secretary, 369, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta

Agency Applications Invited.

THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

125, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.,
Sir Hukamchand Sarcopchand, Kt.,
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esqr., Bar-at-Law
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Scorjee & Co.),
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P., (Moolji Jetha Co.), (Ex-Officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely safe without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders

Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers,
62 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOTELS

PROSPECT HOTEL.

PANCHGANI.

Opened under entire new management on Western principles. Bracing climate, excellent cuisine, and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book rooms sharp. Season commencing October.

EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

131, MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

Under European Management. Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and Airy rooms. Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt service at table.

Catering speciality.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

at which to put up is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chiefs; High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.

Charney Road, Bombay.

Telephone No. 111.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE IDEAL TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL OF REGD. OFFICE.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company will be REMOVED from 1st October, to

In CO.'S WORKSHOPS,
Parel Tank Road,
behind Old Govt. House.
G10958

THE GAHAGAN PAINT AND VARNISH COMPANY, LIMITED.

Registered Office,
Canada Building, Home Street,
(P. O. Box No. 413). BOMBAY.

OUR SPECIALITIES.

GENUINE RAW LINSEED OIL, Genuine Pale Boiled Linseed Oil, Guaranteed freed from Lead. Quick Drying Varnish Paints. Black Bitumastic Paints, Dry in 10 minutes. Aluminium Paint mixed ready for use, Cloth Stamping Inks in White, Black, Blue, Red and Green specially recommended for Textile requirements.

Packing to suit customers' requirements.

Prices and samples on application to

Managing Agents,
ALLEN BROS. & C.O. (INDIA), LTD.

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED

HIGH CLASS.

SWADESHI COTTON BLANKETS

AT

PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION.

	48 x 78 in.	48 x 96 in.
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
White	1 6 0	1 12
Red and Assorted	1 14 0	2 6 0
Grey, Fawn Strawberry.	1 8 0	1 15
Grey, Blue, etc.		

SUPERIOR GREY BLANKETS

60" x 90" equal Rs. 3-0-0 each.

CHEQUERED BLANKETS

47" x 77" equal Rs. 3-0-0 each.
47" x 95" equal Rs. 3-12-0 each.
And a variety of other designs.
And Shades to suit all purses.

HARJIVAN VALJI.

HIGH CLASS BLANKET MERCHANT.

17, Champa Gali, Post No. 2.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

THE AUCTION SALE OF THE UNDERMENTIONED PROPERTY WILL CERTAINLY TAKE PLACE THIS TIME.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS SIMPLEX BUILDING SITUATE AT PAWWALLA STREET CHARNI ROAD.

This day WEDNESDAY, the 5th October, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction under instructions from Messrs. Cassambhai Haji Hassum and Bapubhai Haji Hassum, the Transferees of the third mortgage, dated the 8th day of December, 1920, and made between Abdul Cader Ebrahim Gunjavala and Abbasbhai Hyderally Buxa Musa of the one part and Dayabhai Maganlal Khandvala of the other part and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Abdulcader Ebrahim Gunjavala and Abbasbai Hyderally Buxa Musa, the Mortgagors, subject to (1) the Indenture of Mortgage dated 29th of October, 1918, and made between Abdulcader Ebrahim Gunjavala and another of the one part and Madhavji Thackersey and another of the other part, (2) Indenture of further charge dated 12th February 1919 and made between Abdulcadar Ebrahim Gunjavala and another of the one part and Madhavji Thackersey and another of the other part and to an Indenture of second mortgage dated 8th April, 1919, and made between Abdulcader Ebrahim Gunjavala and another of the one part and Gopalji Ramji of the other part transferred by an indenture of transfer of mortgage dated 9th April, 1920, and made between Gopalji Ramji of the one part and Madhavji Thackersey and another of the other part and to an agreement to pay enhanced rate of interest dated 8th December, 1920, and made between Abdulkader E. Gunjavalla and another of the one part and Dayabhai Maganlal of the 2nd part and Madhavji Thakersey of the 3rd part and Gopalji Ramji of the 4th part, the undermentioned very valuable landed property at the premises:—

All those four pieces and parcels of leasehold land together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Powwalla Road without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay (forming part of a large piece of land) which whole piece was formerly registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 101, 161, 422, 449 479, 480 and 501, New Nos. 13868, 13669, 13927, 13928, 13953, 13994, 14015, Old Survey Nos. 179, 179 and 180, New Survey Nos. 1/1371, and 1/1384 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 2061 (1) 2061 (2) and 2061 (AL) and Street Nos. 1 1A, 2A, and bounded on or towards the North and West by the property belonging to the estate of the late Gopaldas Madhavdas, on or towards the South by the property of Hormusji Nowroji Kavarana and on or towards the East by the Powwalla Road.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. Khandvala and Co., Attorneys for the Transferees of the 3rd Mortgage at their office at 91/99, Medows Street, Fort, or of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CAVEL STREET.

On MONDAY, the 10th October, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned very valuable landed property under instructions from Messrs. N. C. DALAL and Co., Attorneys for the second mortgages Mr. Lunidassing Khiyasing Lalsing and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Ramdas Maganlal and by virtue of and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee under an Indanture dated 26th October 1920.

All that piece or parcel of land of Fazandari tenure containing by admeasurement 217 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 606, New No. 2829, Old Survey No. 210 and New Survey No. 214 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 3652 and Street No. 19 and all which premises are situated at and on the Western side of Cavel Street Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Ranchhoddas Amtha, on or towards the West by the property of Chaturbhui Morarji and on or towards the North by the property of Alexandra Pereira and on or towards the South by the property of Kandas Manchharam.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co., Attorneys for the said Mortgagee at their office No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th October, 1921.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES), SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 6th October, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, Government Surplus Stores, consisting of large lot of hardware, leather goods, tools and other surplus stores.

A deposit of 50 per cent. or cash if required shall be paid at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within seven days and the goods removed within 14 days from the date of sale.

Goods not removed within 14 days from the day of sale will be sold off on account and at the risq of the buyers without giving them any further notice.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th October, 1921.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 25. Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4079.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instruction from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 22nd October, 1921, at 12 noon (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Coy. Offices:—

A quantity of booked and unbooked parcels articles of clothing: caps, books etc.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MENESSE AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th October, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of 200 shares of Nivetia Flour Mills.

Suit No. 3662 of 1920.
Maghji Moorji
v.
Uderam Premsukhdas.

Under instructions from Messrs. Thakordas and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Meghji Moorji the plaintiff herein and pursuant to the decretal order passed in the above suit on the 27th day of June 1921 and on account and risk of Uderam Premsukhdas, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on WEDNESDAY 5th Oct. 1921, sell by Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms at No. 120 Apollo Street, the following:—

200 shares of the Nivetia Flour Mills.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakordas and Co. or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NAPEAN SEA ROAD OPPOSITE DARAB MANOR.

Suit No. 2693 of 1921.

Abdula Abdul Rahim v. Kikabhai Natwarlal Jamiatram.

Under instructions from the plaintiff Mr. Abdulla Abdul Rahim the Receiver appointed in the above suit and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree passed in the said suit on the 16th day of August, 1921, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 26th October next sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the following:—

All that piece or parcel of land organised containing by admeasurement two thousand six hundred and ninety-six decimal point fifty three square yards or thereabouts situate at Napean Sea Road without the Fort of Bombay and assessed under Collector's Old No. 30, New No. B/16359 Old Survey No. 3/26, and New Survey Nos. 2 and 3/7224 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward D and Ward No. 3307 (3) and Street No. 10A and bounded as follows on the East the said Napean Sea Road on or towards the North by the land belonging to the late Mr. Manubhai Naanbhai on or towards the West by the land belonging to the Bank of India Ltd. and on or towards the South by the property belonging to Mr. A. S. Mehenti.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors at their office 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES SITUATED AT PANCHAYETWADY, BHULESHWAR.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 7th day of October, 1921, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the second mortgagee with the consent of the first mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Messrs. Pritamdas Tricumdas and Purshotamdas Tricumdas the undermentioned properties under the power of sale reserved to the second mortgagee by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 29th day of September, 1920.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of land of pension and tax tenure containing by admeasurement about 1,331 square yards and registered under Old No. 117, New No. 916, Old Survey Nos. 54-95, New Survey No. 539, together with the messuage, tenements or chawl standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay Under C Ward No. 5233 and Street No. 9 and all which premises are situate at and on the Eastern side of Panchayetwadi Lane, Bhuleshwar, and are bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Tribhowandas Jadowji and partly by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the West by the said Panchayetwady Lane, on or towards the North partly by the property of Rajaram Girdhar and partly by the property of Tribhowandas Jadowjee and on or towards the South by the property of Karsondas Natha and were formerly in the occupation of the mortgagors and one Vithaldas Asharam and their tenants and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax tenure, but now redeemed from payment of cess, containing by admeasurement about 265 8/9 square yards and registered under Old No. 278, New No. 1922, Old Survey No. 54 and New Survey No. 535, together with the messuage, tenement or chawl, standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under C Ward No. 5248 and Street No. 2, all which premises are situate at Bhuleshwar and are bounded on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the wall of the gully belonging to the premises firstly hereinbefore described, on or towards the North by the property of Tribhowandas Jadowjee and on or towards the South by the property of Javerilal Vandravandas and were formerly in the occupation of the mortgagors and one Vithaldas Asharam and their tenants and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Lam, Attorneys for the second mortgagee, at their office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
Telephone No. 4927.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY THE 5TH OCTOBER, 1921, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) AT NO. 8, BRUCE LANE, NEAR MERCHANT BANK, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY DECENT AND HANDSOME TEAK AND BLACK WOOD HIGHLY POLISHED LATEST PATTERN FURNITURE GLASS, BRASS AND PLATED WARES, ETC.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th October, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at the above mentioned place (where goods are arranged for sale) very decent and handsome teak and black wood furniture including Chester field suits, or sofas and chairs, marble top tables, single and double door almyrahs glass-door cup boards, office writing tables, revolving chairs, arm and armless chairs, dressing chest of drawer, latest pattern teak wood double bed stead, Hat stands, reclining Sofa, Easy and low chairs, black wood carved teapoys, fancy teapoys, towel racks, Dumb-waiters, New Baba gadi, table fan (D. C. current) big hall carpets glass, brass, plated wares, safe size 36 ins. with stand.

Catalogues will be published and goods are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF A BIG LOT OF GERMAN LANTERNS AND GLOBES.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 12th October, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, by order of Messrs. Societa Di Commercio Italo-Orientale and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers Messrs. T. Mahomedally and Co., trading in Nagdevi Street.

31 Crates globes each of 300.
1,500 (about) Lanterns Senior (Big) size.
900 (about) Lanterns Junior (small) size.
"Fear hand" mark made in Germany

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th October, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY 2-30 P. M.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASES OF COLOURED ITALIAN PARMATA.

Pursuant to the power given to the plaintiffs Sha A. K. Premchand and Co., by a decree dated 14th day of July, 1921, made in the above suit, the 5 packages of coloured Italians 52 to 54 inches quality number 4115 will be sold by public auction on the 5th day of October, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) near Mulji Jetha Market, opposite Dhuramsey Gully, by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers under the instructions of Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed.

The purchasers will have to pay 25 per cent. deposit on the price of the packages knocked down to them and delivery of the goods will have to be taken by them on payment of the balance within 48 hours from the date of the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 278 CASES AMERICAN CUT TACKS.

By order of office concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 13th October, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Messrs. C. T. Bowring & Co's godown at Mazagon Tram Terminus (150) cases of one inch and (128) cases of ½ Blue American Cut Tacks each case of (112) packets of one lb.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND WELL KNOWN MODY BAGH AT POONA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Cursetjee Framjee Ghaswala, Jaleger Framjee Ghaswala and Ardeshir Framjee Ghaswala, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on the undermentioned premises at Poona, on SUNDAY, the 9th October, 1921, at 11 a.m. (S. T.), their extensive and very valuable landed property, known as "Modi Bagh", comprising of a large and commodious two-storied bungalow, recently extended and renovated with all modern conveniences, a detached Villa, Kitchens, Coach-houses, Stables, and Servants' Quarters, with an extensive land and compound, admeasuring 12 acres and 15 gunthas or thereabout, suitable as a building site and two large pucca-built Wells with permanent water, fit for drinking purposes, etc., together with a number of toddy and other fruit trees standing thereon. The premises are appropriately suitable for Rajas, Zamindars, Councillors, and High Class People.

The property is situated in a fashionable locality on the main Ganesh Khind Road, opposite to the residence of Mr. R. D. Tata and in close proximity of the Government House.

For the terms and conditions of sale, and other necessary particulars apply to Mr. Jehangir Dinshaw Ghaswala, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, West Street, Camp Poona, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRICAL GOODS, FANS, LIGHTS, Etc.

By order of Electrical Engineer to Government P. W. D. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 15th October, 1921 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Electrical Engineer's office in. III Palazo Ridge Road Malabar Hill, all sorts of Electrical goods, wires, lamps, bulbs, fans, telephones, enamel paint, pulleys and large quantity of alliuminum, iron, brass and gun metal, scraps.

Deposit of 25 per cent is required and goods to be received within three days.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th October, 1921.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
32, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4668.

AUCTION SALE OF 71 BAGS ALMOND SEEDS.

This day WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of October, 1921, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at Mukadum Surji Khetsi and Co.'s godown at 58 Old Bazdan Lane, near Khandbazar, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. Shah Vardhman Tricumji and Co.:—

71 bags Almond seeds (Shiraz Persian).

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 6 days.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON WALKESHWAR ROAD NEXT TO MESSRS. THOMSON AND TAYLOR, CHEMISTS.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 3491 of 1919.

FATMABAI ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
BABIABAI, widow ..... Defendant.

Pursuant to the Consent Decree bearing date the 8th day of April, 1921, the undermentioned immoveable properties situate at Walkeshwar Road will be sold either in one lot as one entire estate or in two separate lots as the Receiver may think proper by Public Auction by Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from Mr. Rahim Premji Parpia, the Receiver appointed in the above-mentioned suit this day WEDNESDAY, the day of October, 1921, at the hour of 4-30 (S. T.) in the afternoon on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel or Pension and Tax land or ground (forming portion of land bearing Collector's Old No. 156, New No. F/1451, Old Survey No. 17 and New Survey No. 7/7286) with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Walkeshwar Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 751 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Municipal D Ward No. 2491 (3), Street No. 465 (A) and bounded on or towards the East by Malabar Hill Road, on or towards the West by the property of Adamji Peerbhai, on or towards the North by the property of Mancherji Framji Cama and on or towards the South by the property hereinafter secondly described.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground (forming portion of land bearing Collector's Old No. 156, New No. F/1451, Old Survey No. 17 and New Survey No. 7/7288) with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being on the West side of Walkeshwar Road, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,150 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Municipal D Ward No. 2491 (5), Street No. 465 (B), and bounded on or towards the East by Malabar Hill Road, on or towards the West by the property of Adamji Peerbhoy, on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore firstly described and on or towards the South by the property of Cursetji Pestonji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Manchershah and Narasobarker, Solicitors at No. 15 Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT STORES.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 6th October, 1921, at Grain Depot, Mazagon, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), the following articles—

GHEE, 148 tons.

Cooking Oil, Claret, Twine, Tin of Sorts, Barrels, Kegs, Old Gunny, Pickles and other miscellaneous stores.

By the order of A. D. S. & T. (Embarkation), Bombay.

C10995

PUBL'C AUCTION

The traders and the purchasers of timber are hereby informed that Deodar, Kail, Fir and Chil timber (Round and Sawn) bearing Ganga, Veda, Simli, and R A property marks shall be sold by Public Auction at Jhelum on 15 10/21 and 16 10/21 Chaknizeem 17 10/21 and 18 10/21 Khushab 19 10/21 and 20 10/21.

2. Our sale year ends on the 30th September 1921 and we want to clear our stock. Purchasers of timber are requested to take advantage of this rare opportunity.

3. The bidders will have to pay 10 per cent on the fall of hammer and the balance within two weeks.

4. Other conditions of sale will be read out before auction begins.

5. Estimated quantity of timber to be sold is as under:—

Kinds	Sawn No	Sawn cft	Logs No.	Logs cft
Deodar	20,000	80,000	6670	220696
Kail	10,000	40,000	2925	84053
Fir	15,000	60,000	2158	75304
Chil	5000	18,000	—	—

TIRATH RAM SHAH,
RAI BAHADUR, M.B.E.,
Timber Merchant and Government Contractor

28th September, 1921.

C10986

AMUSEMENTS

THE FOURTH PICTURE

of our hugely admired "Biggest Seven" Series

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers feel it their pleasant duty to thank their West-End Patrons for the spontaneous manner in which the "Biggest Seven" Stars Productions are appreciated and patronised, these three weeks last.

ONE MORE REALART MAGNIFICENT DRAMA—THIS WEEK

With the adorable charmeuse of the Screen

ALICE BRADY

in a fascinating Love-Story.

"The Dark Lantern"

(6 Reels—6000 feet)

A marvelously touching Story of the Social Life of To-day.

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.

Four Shows To-day 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road)

COMMENCING NEXT SATURDAY.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers will present from Saturday next—8th Inst—the fifth picture of their "Biggest seven" Series a glorious, magnificent Vitagraph Photo-drama

THE GARTER GIRL

Featuring the pretty, adorable

CORINNE GRIFFITH.

Watch for farther particulars.

West-end Cinema.

THE HAPPY FINALE!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present To-night and this Week.

The Final Three Episodes—6 parts—6,000 feet—of their pre-eminently popular Serial

"THE CARTER CASE"

Starring the Cinema favourite Margaret Marsh.

The denouement is as screne and surprising as the whole Serial Story.

Who is the Mysterious Avion? That person is shot down from the skies by the scientific detective: Come and know for yourself who that persecutor, of sweet little Anita is! You will gasp for breath when you'll know!

The Programme includes a 2-Reel Screening Comedy.

"THE STAGE HAND"

Featuring the popular

LARRY SEMON

Four Shows To-day; at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road).

Commencing from Saturday next!

Messrs K. D. and Brothers will present from Saturday next another grand Indian Production.

"YRIDINDI SANYAS"

Produced by the Bharat Cinema Company at great expense.

Globe Cinema

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.

"PERIWINKLE"

A story with an Intense Heart appeal. Fresh as a breeze from the ocean itself.

FEATURING

MARY MILES MINTER

Don't Miss the Excelsior Pictures they are as good as the best shown in Bombay.

TO-DAY
TO-DAY
TO-DAY

"THE SON OF TARZAN"
"THE SON OF TARZAN"
"THE SON OF TARZAN"
"THE SON OF TARZAN"
"THE SON OF TARZAN"
"THE SON OF TARZAN"

A Mammoth Masterpiece of Supreme Direction.

Produced on a scale that Rivals that of a Special Super Feature.

In 15 Episodes or 31 Reels.

JUNGLES—WILD ANIMALS—THRILLING ACTION, LOVE AND ROMANCE.

The Story of a Boy and a Girl, growing to Manhood in the Heart of the African Jungle fighting for Life and Happiness.

THE MOST ABSORBING LOVE STORY EVER TOLD.

SHOWING SIMULTANEOUSLY AT THE

EMPIRE
EMPIRE
EMPIRE

TO DAY AT

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

EMPRESS
EMPRESS
EMPRESS

TO-DAY AT

6-30 8-15 and 10 p. m.
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

THE EXCELSIOR

Direction: Madan Theatres, Ltd.

TO-NIGHT at 9-30

2ND. PROGRAMME 2ND.
2ND. PROGRAMME 2ND.

MATINEE NEXT SUNDAY at 5-30.

Madan Theatres, Limited.
Present

THE RUSSIAN PLAYERS
THE RUSSIAN PLAYERS

in Opera Concert & Revue.

To-Night's Programe includes:—

"CAFE DES APACHE"
Musical Grand Guignal.
"VALSE TRISTE"
"Dance Macabre" Sibelius.
"SIBERIAN OUTLAWS"
A Quintette of Russian Outlawry.
"THE RUSSIAN DRIVERS"
A Song & Dance Scene of Russian Life.
"MADAME BOURSKAIA"
in Grand Operatic Selections.

Please Note a Complete English Synopsi's is given away free to every patron.

Booking at Rose & Co. upto 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. Booking at Theatre Seats Booked by Telephone No. 288.

WHAT COMES

"ONCE TO EVERY WOMAN?"

Is it the Kiss of Passion?

THE

MAJESTIC CINEMA

PRESENTS

The Branded Four

Seconds of staggering suspense; moments of maddning mystery; hours of heart interest and thrills you will find in this Select Serial of Superiority.

STARRING

BEN WELSON

AND

NEVA GERBER

SHOWS AT, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

DONT MISS THIS ONE

PRICES AS USUAL,

AMUSEMENTS

THE CELEBRATED

Bengal Sweets

AND

Confectionery

IN BOMBAY.

Special Rabri (Basuti) Rasogolla, Rajbhog, and Sandesh of Varieties.

FOR RIGHT ROYAL TASTE

Many other choicest and palatable varieties.

No fresh recommendation needed.

Catering undertaken for Evening Parties, At Homes, Dinners, Weddings etc.

We guarantee purity and freshness at moderate price.

THE

Bengal Sweet-Meat Emporium.

63, Sardhu st Road,

Opp. Parekh's Hospital, BOMBAY.

THE

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

PRESENTS

A drama of abiding interest which had caused a big sensation in Paris. The story is unique in many ways. The plot is laid in Spain and is a story of love and intrigue which reveals a new angle of vision the age old conflict between a man and a maid.

THE WOMAN & THE PUPPET,

supplied by Messrs. K. D. and Brothers

WITH

AN ANIMAL COMEDY.

In which you will marvel at the extraordinary skill and intelligence displayed by the wild animals.

Daily Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

THE ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

Pellasis Road. A few paces from the

PARSI STATUE

INDIA'S FAMOUS SONGSTER

PEARA SAHIB

OF CALCUTTA.

Well-known throughout the

WORLD for GRAMOPHONE RECORDS

WILL GIVE

Special Music Concert

IN

Indian Music

AT

BALIWALA'S GRAND THEATRE.

On THURSDAY 6th October at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)

and on TUESDAY 10th October at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

A PATHE SERIAL

CHARLES HUTCHINSON

American death—defying Hero of Dare-devil Deed

IN

DOUBLE ADVENTURE

HE HAS NO FEAR!

Surrounded on all sides by the revolutionists he fights a lone battle to save the girl and her good name?

FOURTH WEEK THREE EPISODES.

Episode 8th THE GIRL OF FATE.
" 9th. THE BLACK WHIRLPOOL
" 10th. A DEVIL'S BARGAIN.

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest News

TIME

Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p. m.
Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 10 April, 2017

SITUATIONS VACANT.

AGENTS WANTED for tea, salary Rs. 100 and 7 per cent. Commission, side business only. DARJEELING TEA CO., Post-Box No. 1032, Calcutta.
A R1512

WANTED.—2ND CLASS ENGINEER, capable to erect Gin and press. Apply with testimonials to AKBAR PRESS CO., 314, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
A R1535

WANTED—An experienced TYPIST and CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, well versed in Chemist and Druggist's line at BILIMORIA & CO., Chapsee Building, Princess Street.
A R1539

WANTED—One HINDU BANIA or EUROPEAN EXPERT for Cotton Salesman in Colaba, must have long experience. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 7277, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1526

WANTED—EXPERT ENGRAVERS and DIE SINKERS. Apply to THE GENERAL MANAGER, The Hind Button Factory and Metal Works, Limited, Ferguson Road, Lower Parel, Bombay.
A C10961

WANTED—A LAUNDRY EXPERT—possessing practical knowledge of both Machinery and Laundry Management. A week's trial in our Steam Laundry at Delhi, would settle the question of pay. Apply:—FUTOORIMULL HIRALAL, "Iron House", SIMLA.
A R1517

WANTED An energetic and expert MILL MANAGER. One having good experience as a Spinning Master will be preferred. Stating previous experience of Indian Mills Apply with testimonials with salary expected to. MUNNALAL & CO Munnalal Street, CAWNPORE.
A R1396

WANTED—(1) An ACCOUNTANT and CASHIER, who can furnish a security of Rs. 500 either in cash, or in Bank receipt. Pay Rs. 60—75 according to qualifications; (2) One OFFICE CLERK, well-up in English, and who knows typewriting, pay Rs. 50; (3) Three MUNSHIS and two OFFICE-PEONS, who have previously worked with some contractor: Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to BISHAMBARNATH KAPOOR and Co., KALYAN.
A R1531

WANTED.—One competent ENGINEER to undertake charge of erection and working of Sugar Factory Machinery. Only those holding 1st Class Bombay Boiler certificates and having considerable experience of machinery with some knowledge of Electrical Engineering need apply. Those having Sugar Factory experience preferred, salary according to qualifications. Also one WORK SHOP FOREMAN to take charge of the Work Shop of a Sugar Factory, must have sufficient experience and ability to undertake all routine repair work, salary Rs. 150 with prospects. Applicants must be able to join by beginning of December, 1921. Apply with copies of testimonials to:—THE MANAGING AGENTS, THE NIRA VALLEY SUGAR CO., LTD., 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R10912

SITUATIONS WANTED.

YOUNG, energetic Accountant and Correspondent, Calcutta Company, experience, excellent credentials, any capacity desired, reasonable salary acceptable. Please apply stating salary to Box No. 7275, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1522

SITUATION WANTED by an energetic young man of considerable experience in MOTOR TYRE BUSINESS, and as a Storekeeper, Salesman, Stenographer and General Clerk. Excellent references. Can join immediately. Apply Box No. 7274, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1520

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Office at Rs. 150 per mensem in Great Western Hotel Building, Apollo Street, Fort. Apply personally DHANJI KANJI, Share Bazaar, Rogay Building, Fort.
A R1476

TO BE LET—At Saukli Street Plot No. 24, New Building open air rooms with electric light and moderate rent. Apply there.
C R1510

TO LET—One spacious GODOWN on Ballard Pier from 1st October. Apply Box No. 7278, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1527

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—Two very big rooms in Medows Street close to High Court, suitable to advocates, Solicitors and businessmen. Apply N. C. BAPASOLA Grant Road.
C R1509

BUNGALOW ON MALABAR HILL, TO LET—At 6, Banganga Road, Near Government House. Ground and three upper floors. Excellent sea-breeze and view. Suitable for rich Hindu family. Apply to:—DEVKARAN NANJEE, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
C R1501

BALLARD ESTATE—Ground floor, suitable for show-rooms and offices on upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING, are to let immediately in parts or whole floors at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises in writing or personally daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R1514

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—A Palatial BUNGALOW with uptodate arrangements in a decent locality, sea side preferred, for one month only. Apply sharp, SOLE AGENTS, ORIENT HOUSE AGENCY, 19, Hummum Street, Fort, Telephone 3480.
D R1536

HOTEL.

THE ORIENT HOTEL—The only Central Hotel in Bombay just opposite to Crawford Market and Police Commissioner's Office. Electric lift, lights etc. Terms moderate. Monthly boarders and families special charges. Apply MANAGER.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE. At Santa Cruz, VACANT PLOT near station with plan sanctioned by N. A. committee for one Bunglow. Apply Mr. JAYA, Colaba Mills, COLABA.
G R1532

FLOWERS, SEEDS, Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grefted mango plant Rs. 12 Price list free on application M. DEVAPPA & SON Flowerists & Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY C10677

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

GOING VERY CHEAP—One FORD TOURING CAR, 1 Duplicator and 1-No. 9 OLIVER Typewriting Machine, new like, rarely used. For details please address to Box No. 7261, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1489

FOR SALE.—British make 4 seater FIAT, attractive, perfect running order, recently painted and over handled, most reasonable terms,as owner soon going up-country Apply Box No. 7279, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R1528

EDUCATIONAL.

ALEXANDRA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE is the only Institution in Bombay where PITMAN'S SHORTHAND Theory and speed classes are conducted by professional shorthand writer of 15 years experience. Individual instructions and moderate fees. Apply PRINCIPAL, Oppt. Whiteaways.
M R1530

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898 The most successful and therefore the best Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPAL DAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—Exchange of, between or second reading of, the "Chronicle", "Times", "Advocate", "Jame", "Parsee", "Sanj" and "Young India." Apply Box No. 7270, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P R1513

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.—LOAN of Rs. 5,000 to a Hindoo Importing and Exporting firm. To be pad by ten monthly instalments commencing from January 1922. Apply Box No. 7281, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R1537

WANTED—A SLEEPING PARTNER with a capital of Rupees 3,000 for a sound and profitable business. 12 per cent. interest and 12 per cent. profits guaranteed. No trouble whatsoever. Please correspond with Box No. 7282, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R1538

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR SALE—Portable Steam Engines, Centrifugal and Contractors' Pumps, latest type Wheat Grinding Mills, Balata Belting, etc., etc. Apply Box No. 7236, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1437

PURE SWADESHI CLOTHS—We supply hand-made Khaddar, Dhoti, Dusuti, etc., at cheap rates to wholesale purchasers. For samples send 2 annas postage to "SUDARSHAN SWADESHI SADAN", Colonelganj, ALLAHABAD.
T R1516

AN UP-COUNTRY FIRM of high standing is desirous of being out in touch with large importers of glass-ware of every description, e.g. obttles, table ware, bangles, bead, plate and window glass. Correspondence invited. Apply Box No. 7271, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1515

SUIT length of Kashmir home-spun woollen Tweed 7½ yards by 24 in., similar to Scotch or Irish, any shade. Rs. 11. Samples for As. 4, Pattu Hat, any shade, Hamburg, Rs. 2-8. Terai, Rs. 2-4. Ladies' Sambhur or brown colour leather bag embd. in coloured wool on either side, floral or antique design 10in. by 10 in., Rs. 2-4. K. M. & FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar, KASHMIR.
T R1493

PURCHASE IN PANIPAT—Oil Engine Cylinder, Ginning and Crude Oils. An oil engine of Robson maker, a good rice machine with spare pieces can be had from us. Price for the said engine Rs. 6,000 only and for the rice machine Rs. 400 only. We sell cylinder oil for steam and oil engines and ginning and Crude oils as well at a very comparatively cheaper rate. Communicate with us "thus" CHATARBHUJ & CO., Kothi Rly Road, PANIPAT.
T R1331

PURE KHADDAR! CHEAP AND DURABLE!—Khaddar is the real National Dress. We supply genuine Khaddar cloth both warp and wept of pure hand-spun yarn Plain, striped and Khaki coloured Shirtings, thick Coatings, Bed Sheets, Shawls, Dhoties, Upper cloths, Towels, etc., etc., can be had for the lowest prices. Golden opportunity for wholesale buyers. TILAK SWADESHI VASTRALAYA, Bazaar Street, Guntur, Madras Pdy.
T R1515

175 RUPEES. Improved Model 7 lbs. FOX PORTABLE TYPEWRITER, complete with carrying case. All up to date devices Self-Inking, Visible, Compact, Durable List price Rs. 220. Secure one early, we have very few left now. Also Standard (Office model, Fox Typewriters, possessing all time and labour-saving devices. Lowest prices. We also stock Secondhand and Rebuilt Typewriters of All Makes. Rs. 100 and upwards. Repairs Supplies. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co. Churchgate Street Fort, Bombay. 'Phone 4869 W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 110, 2 Colours, 125	140
Oliver 3, Rs. 115, Oliver 5	135
Sun, Visible, Back Spacer, little used,	125
Empire 2, latest, very bright,	160
Oliver 9, Rs. 200, Brief, 225, Policy,	250
Yost 20, latest, Brief, little used	225
Olived 9, Rs. 200, Brief, 225, Policy,	250
L. C. Smith 2, Rs. 160, 5, 240, Rebuilt	260
Oliver 9, Brief, American Rebuilt,	260
Remington 10, Visible, 180, 225, Brief,	210
Remington 11, Brief, Rs. 240, Policy,	290
Remington 10, Rem. Factory Rebuilt only,	300
Corona, New, 230, Underwood Portable	220

Best Quality Ribbons, Carbons etc. Repairs.
NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Dussera), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, Oct. 3.
C11000

S S. "ACCRA" 2826 TONS.

WILL sail from No. 9 Shed, Victoria Dock for PORT LOUIS, Mauritius, or or about Thursday 6th October 1921. For Passage and Cargo rates apply to
FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & CO., LD.
Agents.
The Mannie Swan Shipping Co., Ltd.
Home Street, Bombay.
C11005

NOTICE.

BY MUTUAL AGREEMENT from October 1, 1921, Mr. Morarji Dhunjee Padia of Ahmedabad ceases to represent in any capacity whatsoever.
THE NATIONAL ANILINE AND CHEMICA CO. INC.
39-41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
C

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the recent advertisement inviting applications for three posts of Executive Engineers in the Development Directorate it is notified for information that the following gentlemen have been selected for the posts in question—

Mr. D. K. BHAVE, L.C.E. (Bom.), M A and B. Sc. (Edinburgh), A.M.I.C.E., M.R., San. Inst.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID, F. Sc. (Allahabad), C.E.

Mr. J. R. COLABAWALA, M.Sc.E. (London), A.M.I.C.E. (India), A. Am. I. (Elecl. Engrs.)

H. A. L. HEPPER,
Director of Development.
C11008.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

GERMAN REPARATION DYES.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.

THE PRICES of the first and second allocations given in the Third Price List, dated 13th June, 1921, have been reduced.
A third allocation has now been received and a price list at reduced rates is under publication
Meantime full particular may be obtained on application to.
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON AND CO.,
Home Street, Bombay.
R. D. BELL,
Director of Industries.
New Customs House,
Bombay, 1st October, 1921.
C10982

THE ASSUR VERJEE MILLS LIMITED,

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of he Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 320, Mint Road, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 22nd October, 1921, at p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 30th June, 1921.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for reelection.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remunerations.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to 28th October, 1921, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
ASSUR VERJEE & SONS.
Agents.
C10990

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation called for THURSDAY, the 6th October, 1921, at 3 p.m. (B. T.):—

103. From Dr. N. A. F. Moos, seconded by Mr. Byramjee R. B. Jeejeebhoy and supported by Mr. N. M. Joshi For adopting Standard Time.

104. From Mr. R. K. Pirbhai—For requesting the Commissioner to have the survey of the water mains of B. Ward being made before the survey of the mains in the other wards and for obtaining a report as to the result thereof.

105-107. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—(105) For obtaining a report as to the desirability of imposing restrictions on the weight and speech of motor lorries. (106) For inviting the attention of the Tramway authorities to the condition of the tram rails in different parts of the City and (107) For obtaining a report as to the restrictions that should be imposed on the opening up of roads by public companies.

108. From Dr. Accacio G. Vieges—For requesting the Commissioner to take in hand the repairs of roads in the City that are in a state of disrepair.

109. From Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri—For requesting the Commissioner to make arrangements for setting aside a spot within the enclosure of the Crawford Market for the accumulation of the horns and bones of animals and other offal.

By order of the President.
A. A. MOULVI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 3rd October, 1921.
3 C11002

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC ARE HEREBY WARNED that no person other than our Canvassers Messrs. NARAYAN VITHOBA HATE and RAMRAO NANABHAI Pitale are authorised to represent us. It has come to our knowledge that others are making unauthorised use.
GAJANAN & CO.,
1st Khetwady near Globe Cinema
C10989

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP between Mr. P S. JOSHI and Mr. D. J. SAMSON, who were carrying on business jointly as Architectes Surveyors and Venders in the name of Messrs. Joshi and Semson is DISSOLVED from 1st October, 1921, and from that date each of the two pertners will carry on business as Architect Surveyor and Valuer in his own name, in the same place, viz. "JIJI HOUSE", No. 15, Ravelin Street, (behind Excelsior Theatre.)
PALANJI SORABJI JOSHI.
D. J. SAMSON.
R1529

THE ASSUR VERJEE MILLS LIMITED.

THIRD CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREB GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors' held on the 23rd September, 1921, a Call of Rs. 25 per share on the 10,000 New Shares was made and it was determined that the same should be paid to the Agents on or before the 2nd November, 1921, at the Registered Office of the Co., No. 320, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay
By order of the Board,
ASSUR VERJEE & SONS.,
Agents.
C10991

NOTIFICATION

APPLICATIONS FOR CARDS of admission to the Amphitheatre on the Apollo Bundar, on the occasion of the Disembercation and Reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.C., G.M.M.C., G.M.B.S., M.C., on THURSDAY, the 17th November, 1921, should be made in writing not later than the 25th of October.
The full name and address of each person for whom a card is required should be given in applications which should be addressed in envelopes marked "ROYAL VISIT." to:—
THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Presidency District,
P. W. D. Secretariat, BOMBAY.
C10980

LOST SHARES

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

THE SPLIT TICKET No. 2/712 for 10 shares and Temporary Share Certificates Nos. 23399, 23400, 24466, 24467 and 24468 in respect of 10 shares each of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., in the name of Bhagat Ram Boocher, have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Registered Office of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within one month, otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovenamed owner.
(Sd.) NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
C10998

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SPLIT TICKET No. 4/33 in respect of 20 shares of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., in the name of D. R. Kochar, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Registered Office of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within one month, otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.
(Sd.) NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
C10999

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HARIDAS DHANJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Pan Merchant, who died at Rajkote on the 5th day of April, 1921 ..... Deceased.

MOTIBAI, widow of Haridas Dhanji, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ovalwady, Vithulwady, without the Fort of Bombay ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-seventh day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar
W. J. HOWARD
The 27th day of July, 1921.
Messrs. PAYNE & COMPANY,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C11005

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INSTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JIWANDAS GULABDAS, a Shroff, late of Hyderabad (Deccan), Hindu Inhabitant, limited to one share in the Maneckji Petit Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., belonging to the joint family of which the deceased was a Manager.

KARSONDAS THAKERSEY ROWJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Borah Bazar, within the Fort of Bombay, the sole constituted attorney of Vithaldas Gulabdass, one of the brothers of the deceased and Manager of the Joint Hindu Family mentioned in the petition ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Eastate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this nineteenth day of Sept. in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
The 20th day of September, 1921.
Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C11004

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1033 of 1920.
LONG CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 26th day of April, 1920.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V.rr 1, 5, 7, and 8 and O VIII, r9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

This Suit will appear on the Board of the Court taking new long causes, and will be heard according to its priority in that Court, but if postponed on the day fixed for hearing will takes its turn in the general arrears list.

You are required to file a written statement of your defence and serve a copy on the Plaintiff within four weeks from the service of this Summons upon you in default whereof this suit will be set down to be heard undefended and you will be liable to have a decree or order passed against you.

M. NAGARSHETH SONS, a firm, carrying on business at Churchgate within the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiffs

vs.

(1) HAROON HASSAM, and (2) HAJI JACKERIA JAN MAHOMED, carrying on business in partnership at Khand Bazar, Mandvi, under the name and style of Haroon Hassam .....Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs claim from the defendants Rs. 1,51,198-1-6 as per particulars annexed to the plaint herein with interest thereon and the costs of this suit and further and other relief.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 20th day of December, 1921, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 20th day of May, 1920.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.
Sd/- W. J. HOWARD.
The 30th day of July, 1921.
Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C11001

PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE

The public are hereby warned not to deal with Currency Notes of Rs. 1,000 each of the following denominations; as they have been fraudulently obtained:

SD/71-10305	SD/70-88135
SD/71-06848	SD/70-98065
SD/71-00770	SD/70-83953
SD/71-01509	SD/70-12396
SD/71-04135	SD/70-25385
SD/71-05738	SD/70-37541
SD/71-14534	SD/70-52583
SD/71-19695	

Persons coming across all or any of them should communicate immediately with "A" C/o The Central Bank of India, Limited, Fort, Bombay, Any person giving useful information will be rewarded with Rs. 1,000

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3172 of 1919.

SHAFURALLIBHAI CARIM SOONAWALLA and another ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus.

KASSAMALLY HASSANALLY and another ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the consent order for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 25th day of November, 1919, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon. Court at the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of October, 1921, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land together with messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying or being on Plot No. 24 (formerly No. 22) of the Sandhurst Road (East) estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration of District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 284 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by Dhaboo Street, on the South by Sandhurst Road aforesaid, on the West by Plot No. 21 of the said estate leased to Abbasbhai Abdul Hoosein and others and on the North by Plot No. 24 of the said estate leased to Shukally Abdulhoosein and Adamji Abdulhoosein and are assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 6894, Street Nos. 28-30 and 32 and which said piece of land forms a portion of land bearing New Survey Nos. 4639 and 4646

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the offices of Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, Attorneys for plaintiff's abovenamed No. 18 Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 23rd day of August 1921.

R. B. PATEL,
Acting Commissioner.
C10643

WORDS OF WARNING.

Many people take insufficient heed of a slight headache, a failing appetite, frequent biliousness, an undue weariness of the body, a state of flatulence or a condition of constipation. They think they will "soon be all right"—that these slight ailments will soon pass off. This is not a wise and prudent policy. It should be an urgent matter with everybody to cure dyspeptic troubles in the earliest stages. Little ailments—so-called—often have an unexpected way of developing into serious illnesses. It is necessary therefore, to check them at once. Nor is this difficult. Such disturbance of the digestive system as results from sluggish liver and kidneys, from torpid bowels, from a stomach lacking tone, is effectively corrected by the use of that reliable remedy—

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Prepared only by
THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lanc.
Sold everywhere
in boxes, price, As. 8. 12. & Rs. 2.

DHARWAR SHOOTING CASE.

MR. KABBUR'S STATEMENT.

JUDGE'S CONSULTATION WITH ASSESSORS.

(From our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Oct. 2.

The Court resumed its sittings on the first October at 11-30. The previous day Mr. Kabbur was arguing his case late in the evening upto 6-45. He was goaded on by the Court to finish early when it was 6-30 and it became impossible to see without the help of a lamp. Mr. Kabbur complained that it was not possible for him to go with his argument as he was not able to see any thing. On this the Court remarked "I see you speaking Mr. Kabbur and you dont require any light for speaking. Do you?

Mr. Kabbur: "Your Honour I have to refer to my notes and hence the difficulty."

Court: "All right, we will stop here. But I must finish this case to-morrow."

For the last four or five days the Court seemed to be anxious to finish this case on Saturday. And with this object was hurrying on Mr. Mudwedkar, Mr. Desai, Mr. Kabbur and Mr. Guttal. These gentlemen experienced peculiar difficulties in arguing their case as each time they were remained to condense their arguments and not to waste time and finish what they had to say, as briefly and in as short a time as possible.

On the first Mr. Kabbur continued his arguements and finished it at 3-30 p.m. The concluding portion of his argument was Your Honour, before I conclude I wish to state that the learned counsel for the prosecution has commented as to our behaviour in not giving defence or cross-examining their witnesses as being a novel one. He has also said that the accused were courting imprisonment. I tell you. It is an absolute lie. I do not court imprisonment as I am a man and as such I believe in action. It is a fact that I do prize the opinion of the public, that certainly is more valuable than that of the witnesses here in this Court. I know I cannot get absolute justice in this court, since you are bound to draw your conclusions from the evidence recorded by you. Since you expressed your anxiety to arrive at the truth I thought of giving my argument. The reason why I took no part in the proceedings is that we have been from the beginning charging and even now do charge that we are ready to prove by unimpeachable evidence that Messrs. Painter, Marsden, and Shivlinga have conspired to suppress political agitation, that Shivalinga was made a tool to commit these murders to exploit the occasion to involve the political agitators. I am a Hindoo first and Hindoo last and as such do not care for the conviction or even hanging. I am ready to do and shall ever do my duty whether in jail or without. It is not in my nature to make any request to any body. I have no request to make to this Court or to the prosecution and I am ready to suffer the consequences that may come to me."

Mr. Guttal commenced his argument at 3-30 p.m. and finished within an hour. He pointed out that the question as regards the justification of the firing by the police did not and could not become a point to be judicially decided by the court, since evidence about it was not led by the prosecution but they made a dodge to obtain a finding from the court on this point by refering to it in their argument for the first time. The Court said it was not for Mr. Guttal to tell what the Court should do or should not do. The Court could decide this point.

Mr. Guttal said that he knew full well that the Court had the fullest liberty to write what ever it liked in the judgment. His business was to suggest and he did it. He said he (Guttal) wanted to answer the learned counsel on the remark he had made that the accused wanted to be imprisoned for notoriety. Mr. Guttal wanted to tell him that it was easier said than done, and he did not know what Mr. Kemp himself would do should if a like occasion arise to him.

Mr. Guttal having finish his argument the Court asked the assessors if they wanted any aid from the Court to understand the facts as the case was a long one.

Assessors:—"No. We have heard it for over a month and we know what it is."

COURT EXPLAINS POINTS OF LAW.

Court:—"I will explain one or two points of law, put differently by the Crown and the accused. The facts briefly are:—From 6-30 p.m. onwards they were rioting generally and beating drinkers and were throwing stones, if you find that any of the accused were present and members of that crowd or knew what was going on and intentionally remained there they are guilty of riot.

The next charge is that damage is done to the liquor and *toddy* shops particularly to the liquor shops. If you find whether an attempt is made to set fire to the liquor shop and if it has been argued by the accused that unless the building or part of it is set on fire this offence is not committed, that is not correct. If fire is applied to the *Tatti* with an intention to set the building on fire it is an offence under this section. They say that the *Tatti* was detached from the building, but there is no evidence about it; it was on the verandah. Mr. Painter says that a pillar of the shop has a stain caused by the fire."

Here one of the assessors interrupted the Judge and said although the two assessors were taken to inspect the building they did not find the stain referred to.

The Court continued:—"If you find that *Tatti* is set on fire with an intention to set fire to the shop, the offence is committed although the building is not burnt. And if you find any of the accused a member of the assembly he is guilty under this section, whether or not he took part in the act of setting fire.

House-breaking:—Prosecution say that the door was broken open by stones and afterwards a member of the crowd rushed in. What was the intention of the persons who rushed in? If it was to commit theft or mischief the offence is committed and all of the accused who were members of the mob at that time will be liable to punishment under this section, unless you find it as a fact that this rushing in was not the common object of the crowd. But the prosecution say that the common object of the crowd was to wreck the shop. Now about the last part, several sections cover the same facts. They refer to what happened after the arrival of Shivalingappa. They say Shivalingappa tried to disperse the crowd. He was an officer in charge of the police station and as such had power to order the assembly to disperse. If he did so all who remained are guilty under section 145. This applies not only to the accused, but to some of the witnesses also. But your finding is concerned with the accused only. As regards the witnesses it is to be considered when you deal with them. The witnesses are to be treated as accomplices. That reminds me of another argument of the accused that the evidence of the accomplices is not admissible. That is not correct. It is admissible and a conviction can be upheld on their evidence. But it is not so much to be relied upon.

JUSTIFICATION OF CHARGES.

Now as to other charges under sections 152 first. Under section 152 they are 112 first. Under section 152 they are charged with obstruction Shivlingappa and other policemen who were asking the persons to disperse. Under section 332 they are charged with causing hurt to the police who were acting in discharge of their duty. The duty was to disperse the crowd so practically these cover the same facts, because, obstruction caused to Shivlingappa was by stone throwing and wound also is caused by it. They cover the same ground. It has been objected that section 152 refers to Shivalingappa alone. It is correct. It is to be considered as regards Shivalingappa alone. If you find that stones were thrown at Shivalingappa and other policemen who were trying to disperse the crowd the charge under sections 332 and 152 against Shivalingappa alone is committed. And if at that time any of the accused were present they will be guilty under these sections.

Finally, section 307, that is attempt to commit murder of Sub-Inspector and other policemen. This arises out of the same facts of tile-throwing and stone-throwing. If they throw stones merely to obstruct or drive the police away then we cannot go beyond sections 332 and 152. If the object of the crowd is to kill Shivalingappa then section 307 is committed. If you find that there was a crowd and Shivalingappa was trying to disperse it and their object was to murder him, then they are guilty under section 307. The accused object to this section and cite authorities from the Bombay and Allahabad High Court decisions. They say stone-throwing is not such an act as would result in death. The authority cited is not correct. The man in the illustration was not acquainted with the use of the gun and the gun was not properly loaded. In the state in which it was, it was impossible to fire. So the accused in that case did not do an act which would cause death. But this case is quite different. Prosecution say the crowd rushed forward throwing stones.

One of the assessors interrupts and says: "But the crowd had no weapons."

The Court continues:—"You said just now that the crowd had no weapons but stones of reasonable size can cause death. We know the ancient Jews were killed by pelting stones at them. There is evidence to show that crowd rushed forward throwing stones. If you believe this fact then an act was done which would cause death. It is no argument that since there is no death this offence is not committed for there would be no attempt to murder and the charge would go under sec. 302, i.e., murder itself. There would be no reason to insert section 307 in the Penal Code. If the crowd had the intention to kill Shivalingappa and other police and rushed forward throwing stones, then offence under section 307 was committed. And if accused were members of that assembly at that time they will be guilty under that section.

Now as regards the *Tatti*: There can be no damage without setting fire to it. If you find there is damage then the fire must have been set to it. What is your finding? Do you want time to arrive at a decision?

Assessors: "We don't want time."

First assessor Mr. Hanmantappa: "None of the accused are guilty of any offence. Riot may have taken place."

Court: "Do you want to state your reasons?"

Assessor Mr. Hanmantappa: "No. 1 don't wish to state reasons, althoubh there are many."

Assessor No. 2, Mr. Lonkhande:—Accused are not guilty of any of the offences because the police say they were in front of the mob in the crowd. But none of the 25 accused is wounded so they were not present. Although the firing was for three times and three are killed and forty wounded, none of these 25 is injured.

Secondly, the police say Abdul Rahman set fire to the *Tatti* three times and they extinguished it three times. If this were true why is he not arrested on the spot? This proves that accused was not there at the time. Although big stones were thrown by 2,000 people none is dead and none except the police is injured. Although the stones are alleged to be thrown against the door of the liquor shop there is no mark of stone-throwing on the shutters of the door.

Thirdly, Bhimappa, a witness, who is a boy of only twelve, is like a God and would not tell lies. He says no one entered the liquor shop and there was no money there.

Fourthly, Mahomed Omer, 2nd Sub-Inspector says, he was in the meeting from 6-15 p.m. to about 7-30. He must know everything as to what happened and who were there. But he says he cannot remember and know any one, although he admits there was day-light. But he identifies in darkness four accused, and remembers them. This shows how far the police tell the truth. Shivalingappa, the senior sub-inspector, says, here turned to his house from the D. S. P.'s Bungalow at 7-30 p.m., and then went to the police station. It must be 8-0 p.m. at that time. He says the crowd was 2,000 and it was pitch dark and still he identifies 16 of the accused. How can he do it? None of the witnesses has told the truth and none should be relied upon.

Court: "None has told the truth?"

Assessor: "None."

The Court rose and the judgment is reserved for Saturday next, i.e., the 8th of October. The point as to whether firing was necessary and whether officers acted properly was not referred to the assessors.

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

Sodium sulphide U. A. recorded a slight fall in the value. Bleaching Powder is dull, especially, the German is now offered at Rs. 22 Magnesium chloride is rather steady and is changing hands at Rs. 8-8-0. Zinc chloride has largely diminished in demand. Caustic soda is quiet. Among sizing starches, are fair in demand: Farina Dutch kept in demand at Rs. 28. Sago is rather quiet. Maize starch is steady at Rs. 23.

Quotations:—

Sodium sulphide U. A. Rs. 31.
Sodium sulphide Jap. Rs. 21.
Zinc chloride Rs. 30.
Bleaching powder Rs. 25.
Caustic soda Rs. 33.
Bichromate soda Rs. 45.
Bichromate potash Rs. 60.
Farnia dutch Rs. 27.
Farnia Jap. Rs. 24.
Maize starch Rs. 23.
Dex trine Rs. 28.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

October 4.

S. S. Gurna, Cooper, Java.
S. S. British Sailor, Ross Abadan.
S. S. Waroonga, Adams, Colombo.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Tamba Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Rajput for Rangoon.

S. S. Gurna:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Gurna, 3,227 tons, Captain R. D. Cooper, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S. S. British Sailor:—The S. W. Company's steamer British Sailor, 3,443 tons, Captain R. Ross, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan with a cargo of fuel oil.

S. S. Waroonga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Waroonga, 1,858 tons, Captain Adams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS

October 4.

S. S. City of London for Liverpool—1,000 bales cotton, Mathradas Narji and Co.; 43 bales wool raw, C. Ramsurup; 60 bales wool raw, J. Mohmed; 191 bales wool raw, C. Chajanmul; 10 bales wool raw, B. Balabdas; 90 bales wool raw, M. Balu; 53 bales wool raw, N. Girdharilal; 46 bales wool raw, N. Vazer

S. S. City of London for Antwerp—715 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 550 bales cotton, F.P., F. F. Campbell and Co.

S. S. Moria for London—10 bales lamb skins, Nur Ahd Said Ahd Co.; 37 cases cinamon leaf-oil, Cox's Shipping Agent; 390 cwts. buffalo oil horns, Gulam Hoosein; 12 bundles lamb skins, Mohmed Nibin.

S. S. Moris for Antwerp—700 tons magnesore, King King and Co.

S. S. Egypt for London—200 cwts dry ginger, V. Vishnoo.

S. S. Chanda for Hull—125 cwts. cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S. S. Pathan for Genoa—5 bales coton, C. Peraj and Co.; 55 bales cotton, H. Jagmohandas and Co.; Antwerp, 75 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Hatarana for Hamburg—996 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Uzinto for Antwerp—316 bales cotton, Patel Bros.; 48 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha; Hamburg—184 bales cottonfly, Khimji Vistam and Co.; 3 casks casings, S. Mohmeddin Haji Kadarbaksh; 275 bales cotton, Gosho K. Kaisha; 226 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 448 bales coton, Ralli Bros

S. S. Tamba Maru for Kobe—500 bales cotton, Nassin Cotton Trading Co.; 200 bales coton, Yussa Cotton Trading Co.; 1,308 bales cotton, R. D. Tata and Co.; 1,200 bales cotton, T. M. K. Kaisha; Osaka—200 bales cotton, Yussa Cotton Trading Co.; Shaighai—500 bales cotton Yokohama Kuito Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, N. Y. K. Kaisha; 501 bales cotton, R. D. Tata and Co.

IMPORTS.

Oct. 4.

S. S. Nour-el-Bahr from Alleppy, Agents:—Premji Padamshi Co.:—1,189 bags pepper; 346 bags ginger; 748 robbins copra; 26 bundles coir yarn.

S. S. Sangola from Australia, Agents:—B. I. S. N. Co. Ltd:—5,601 tons coal; 29 bars refined silver; 2 cases glass ware; 83 pipes tallow; 6 casks tallow; 6,177 cases jam; 40 bales rubber goods; 8 cases rubber goods; 40 cases biscuits; 7 cases leather; 3 cases saddlery; 24 cases wines and spirits; 54 cases printed tickets; 3 cases bacon; 1 case cheese; 20 bundles iron.

S. S. Candian Skrimisher from Australia Agents:—W. and A. Graham and Co:—7,247 tons coal; 245 casks tallow; 10 cylinders ammonia.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 4th October 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded and at Jhansi humidity is in defect and night temperature lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded at Karachi and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and is nearly normal or in defect elsewhere. Night temperature is above normal at Ajmer but below it at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rajkot reports 0.12" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded at Dwarka and clear elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the north and lightly clouded in the south of the division. Humidity is in excess at Chanda and is nearly normal or in defect at other stations. Night temperature is below normal at Hoshangabad, Khandwa and Akola.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded at Bombay and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is slightly higher than usual in the north of the division.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in the south Bombay Deccan. Belgaum reports 1.69" and Bijapur 0.42." Skies are heavily clouded at these stations and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Bijapur and in defect in the north-west of the division. Day temperature is higher than usual at Poona and Balgaum; night temperature is below normal at Malegaon.

General Remarks.—There has been nearly general rain in Malabar and the south Bombay Deccan and local rain in south-east Madras, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have occurred in Kathiawar. Belgaum and Bellary report falls exceeding an inch, the amounts recorded being 1.69" and 1.93" respectively. Skies are moderately clouded over the Peninsula, but clear weather prevails generally over the northern half of the reporting area.

Forecast.—Local rain is likely in Madras, Mysore and Malabar and a few falls in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 3rd October 1921.

The monsoon has been active in north Burma and the north-east and the south of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa. A few falls have also occurred in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the east Central Provinces and Malabar.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Lashio, Bhamo one inch; Dibrugarh two; Jalpaiguri one and a half; Berhampore, False Point, Jagdalpur three quarters; Madura one and a half; Cocanada two, and Gopalpur one and a half.

MYSORE BANK'S COLLECTION OF THE STATE LOAN.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 3.

Anent the recent Mysore loans in the progress report, it is officially stated that the Bank of Mysore (36 lakhs odd collections) was the highest within the state. The statement that the Bank showed poorest result, was incorrect and that figure tops the list of individual collections.

In view of the above and in fairness to the Bank concerned which resents the report as highly premature when collections still continue, an expression of regret was felt necessary and has been made.

COMMERCIAL

BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 4.

The Bureau condition Report received today shows 422 per cent. against 59.1 per cent. last year, the lowest on record. Second Ginning Report is 2,907,000 bales against 2,243,000 bales last year. Though the ginning report is better than last year it is owing to droughty condition.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 622 and steadily declined till Rs. 595. It then advanced till Rs. 605 which was the rate at 4 p.m. The prices fluctuated between Rs. 600 and Rs. 609. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 605. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 601 and closed at Rs. 602½.

Fine M. G. Oomra Decr.-January opened at Rs. 536 and eventually went down till Rs. 520 again advancing till Rs. 529 which was the rate at 4 p.m. Fully Good M. G. Bengal Decr-January was quoted at Rs. 456 at 4 p.m.

Our market for ready cotton remained steady yesterday, and the prices were unchanged. About 6000 bales are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Bombay, 4th Oct. 1921

Fully Good Broach April-May	..	..	602½
Fully Good Bengal Dec. Jan	...	..	446
ine Oomra Dec,- Jany.	..	..	520

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 4th Oct 1921.

F. G. Broach April-May,	..	..	605
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan,	..	..	450
Fine Oomra's Dec.-Jany.	..	..	527

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 4th Oct. 1921.

Description					
F. G. Bengal and Sind	Super-Fine	F. Good			
	Punjab	440	423	410	..
F. G. Oomra's	No. 4	5 0	520	500	.. ..
F.G. Central P.	No. 1	560	550	530	.. ..
M.G. Central P.	No. 2	545	535	515	.. ..
M.G. Broach	..	..	..	..	.. ..
Southerns ?	..	..	478	458	463 ..

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts at Cotton produce stores for the 48 hours ending 8 p.m. on 8th Oct 1921:

Cotton	8102	Bales.
Wheat	3394	Qrts.
Linseed	3888	"
Rapeseed	39	"
Gingellyseed	1818	"
Poppyseed	49	"
Groundnuts	1852	"
Castorseed	28397	"
Rice	1000	"
Myrabollams	2279	"
Cocoanuts	409	"
Myrobalans	Nil	"
Gram	9249	"
Jowar	1166	"
Maize	Nil	"
Barley	847	"
Sajee	115	"
Coal	1122	Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 29-3-0.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 28-15-0.
Bars Silver ready 98-12-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement 98-11-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement.

EXCHANGE.

On London Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/16.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/32.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 7/8.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/2.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/5 9/16.
Tone of Exchange. Quiet Market.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 175.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 169.
London Gold ready s .111.
London Silver ready d. 42-2.
London Silver forward d. 41-14.
Tone of Silver India sold, China bought. Steady.
American cross rate on London dollar 3.73 per pound.
French cross rate on London Frcs. 52.80 per pound.
Italian cross rate on London Frcs. 94.20 per pound.
Swiss cross rate on London Frcs. 21.40 per pound.
Belgium cross rate on London Frcs. 53.40 per pound.
German cross rate on London Mrks. 470 per pound.

SHARES.

Market closed very strong owing to speculative purchases. The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange. (Cotton Mills).

Ah. Advance 3000, Alliance cotton 420, By. Cotton 1,400, By. Dyeing 2012/8, Bradbury 1300 Century 1245, Cent. India 5310, Colaba Land 3075, Coorla 3225, Crescent 840, Currimbhoy 2362/8, David 1852/8, Edw. Sassoon 730, Fazulbhoy 1840, Finla y1517/8, Ind. Malwa 875, Kastoorchand 1675, Kohinoor 3860, New Great 1240, New City 925, Pabani 1160, Pearls 1552/8, Phoenix 1400, Sahpurji 555, Swan 1505, Swadeshi 5400, Tata Mill 1650,

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 885, B. Burma 565, B. Burma, N. I. 160, B. Tramway 143/12, B. Flour 1680, B. Steam 315, Ind. Cement 400, Katni Ord 295, Katni Defd 1440, Tata Iron Ord 101/4, Tata Iron Defd 542/8, Tata Iron New Ord 90, Tata Iron New Defd 450, Tata Hydro 930, Tata Oil 102/8. Scindia Steam 10/8.

MILL STORES.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

There is an all-round drop in the prices of various commodities. Healds arrived in very large consignments and continues to arrive in the Harbour. Home-quotation for Healds have been slightly downward and are booked at 42d C.I.F., Bombay. Reeds are silent. Woollen sundries are not freely available. Shuttles and Bobbins are very dull, without lively inquiry in the market. Wilson Shuttles and Conical pirns kept in demand in the last week. Ring Rabboth had no activity, and Japanese changed hands at Rs. 13 for 5in. Enammelled. The quotations are as under:—

Healds Rs. 3-4-0; Reeds Rs. 0-6-0; Roller cloth Rs. 11; Roller Skins Rs. 95/115; Pickers Broomby Rs. 110; Picking Bands Rs. 2-12-0; Shuttles Eng. Rs. 30; Slubbing Bole Rs. 45; Rowings Rs. 37; Conical Pirns 5in. Wilson Rs. 32; Ring Rabbeth 5in. Rs. 13; Conical Pirse 5in. Jap. Rs. 10.

COLOUR-MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

There are no important fluctuations since we reported last. Indenting business is standstill excepting in a few urgently required Dyes. Mill-People are buying for their immediate requirement only. The tone is poor and much in favour of genuine purchasers.

Quotation:—

Congo-Red Rs. 2/8/0 to 3/13/0 per lb.
Alizarine 20 per cent. Rs. 140/150 per cwt.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 13/14 per lb.
Malachite Green Rs. 9 per lb.
Methyl Violet Rs. 8/8/0 per lb.
Direct Green Rs. 6 per lb.
Fast Red Madrasi Rs 10/11 per lb.
Sulpher Black Rs. 2/6/0 to 2/12/0 per lb.

FRESH STOCK OF
WATERPROOF HOOD CLOTH AND REXINE
has just arrived. For Rates and Samples write to:—
H. A. KADIR & Co.
Telegrams:—"MOTORSTORE." Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

Suppliers of NEW A. C. & D. C. Electric Motors and Dynamos, Standard Voltage, always IN STOCK up to 100 H. P. wiring and installations undertaken. Also Hand and Power Pumps for TOTAL HEADS UPTO 200 ft.
Prices defy competition.
THE INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING COMPANY,
ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS,
17 19 Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Telegram—Thinasco Telephone No. 1825
BOMBAY.
Post Box No. 816.

Become A DETECTIVE,
Increase Your SALARY,
Elevate Your POSITION.
HERE is no business to-day that provides the high pay and independence as the Detective profession. The Course is highly useful for men of all profession—Doctors, Lawyers, Bankers, Business-men, Police Officers, etc. The system is taught through a series of 15 lessons. Fee Rs. FIFTEEN only.
Apply with a annas stamp or Particulars.
INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, Tinnevelly India.

TEXTILE TALKS. No. 12.
PICKERS,
You remember Colgates who improved the tube because the tooth paste was perfect and could not be bettered. Well, the finest English Pickers are like that. Selected raw material—half the secret of a good picker lays in this Selection—and thoroughly experienced workmen produce a real honest-to-goodness Picker. You cannot beat it in quality and the Picker Makers. Association control the price. Such a Picker is "Dig Dag" made by Frankland Brothers of Blackburn. The firm obtains its raw materials from the celebrated Tanners, Yarwood of Manchester. Their (Franklands) workmen have spent a life time in making Pickers and Frankland Brothers have spent twenty years or more in building up and establishing the quality of "Dig Dag" Pickers, Picking Bands, Buffers and loom Strapping. If a better Picker could be made, Frankland Brothers would have made it. As far as Pickers are concerned however, human ingenuity cannot make anything better. Certainly attempts have been made, figuritively speaking to improve the tube. One concern, in an attempt to better the best will insert a quite unnecessary piece of leather vertically into the body of the Picker and call it the "Tip-Top" Picker; another maker will put a piece of leather horizontally into the foot of a picker and call it the "Flip-Flap". You pay extra of course for these "Advantages." The fact remains however that there is nothing better than the plain, rugged solid-substantial-and-thick "Dig Dag." There is no fancy work about it and no fancy price. It is built for service; to give you good value in return for your money and not to provide points on which to hang salemans' talk. At the back of every "Dig Dag" Picker there is our guarantee.
PRODUCE A BETTER PICKER AT THE SAME PRICE AND WE FORFEIT Rs. 15,000.
It took twenty years and more of hard work to build up the "Dig-Dag" reputation and Frankland Brothers' value nothing more than this good-will. "Dig-Dag" is synonimous with PERFECTION in the world of Pickers Picking Bands and Straping.
Samples and Prices are gladly furnished on request.
DIC — REG. — DAG
Sole Agent:
ANDERSON ROGERS & COMPANY.
56 Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Mombasa, Zanzibar L. Marquis and S. Africa per s.s. Karapara close at a.m.

THURSDAY, October 6.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, October 8.

The s.s. Morea with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Poona Races Eight Extra Meeting.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H.	M.	Dep. H.	M.
Punjab Mail	17	0	12	30
Calcutt Mail (via Jubbulpore)..	13	15	21	0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	7	30	18	35
Madras Mail	3	40	21	15
Poona Mail	11	30	14	42
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express ..	12	5	14	15
Poona Express	19	40	7	55
Delhi & Lucknow Express ...	9	0	22	0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily, with effect from October 1st, 1921, Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H.	M.	Dep. H.	M.
Bombay-Peshgwar Mail	14	0	15	0
Gujarat Mail	11	10	20	20
Kathiawar Express	7	45	21	45
Fast Passenger	21	30	7	0

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. Tara via Negapatam will closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m., on Wednesday the 5th instant.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

Jenab Ali Bahder Khan of Aligarh will deliver a lecture in Urdu in the Union Hall, Chowpatty, on Thursday 6th October 1921, at 6-30 p.m., on "The Muslim question of to-day and the educational system in Angora."

A CORRECTION.

In the third photograph of the "Prisoners in the Dharwar Shooting case" the name of the person seated in the chair ought to be Prof. Divaker; the third person is Mr. Mudvedker. In the next photograph the names ought to read from right to left.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION.

With reference to the prizes offerred by Mr. B. S. Kamat M.L.A., under the auspices of the Saraswat Vidwarthi Sabayak Mandali for elocution competition, the Secretary informs that the competition will be held in the Gokhale Education Society's Hall, Mughbat Corner, on Sunday, the 9th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.). All members are cordially invited to attend.

THE PARSI RAJKEYA SUBHA.

Under the joint auspices of the Parsee Rajkeya Subha and Bhavnagri Mammon Mundle, there will be a public meeting held in the compound of the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday the 8th instant, at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.). when Maulanas Abdul Bari, Abdul Kalam Azad, Abdul Kalam Sobhani, Janab Yakub Hussain, Mrs. Naidu, Messrs. Khadilker, Mehta Nariman, Bharucha and others will address the meeting. There will be devotional and patriotic Songs in Gujarati, Hindi, and Bengali. Full proceeds will be given away to the Angora Fund.

Tickets can be had from the Khatri Stores, near the Jakerya Musjid, and Haji Esmil Haji Mahomed. New Kaji Street, Nalbazar all day, from Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha (oppt. Liptons), Apollo Street, between 12 and 3 p.m., (S. T.).

THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

THE RUSSIAN PLAYERS

Those who care for something in the way of the unique, where musical numbers are concerned should certainly visit the Excelsior Theatre this week. If you can understand Russian so much the better.

The Russian players are decidedly a clever band of performers, and if it is somewhat difficult at times to become adaptable to the Russian sense of humour you must pass it over. As far as the music goes, it is of a tuneful, and light character but hardly of that particular kind one would wish to rave about. In the Balallaika Band there are nine small Balallaikas, three larger ones of deeper pitch, and two mandolines.

I liked very much the scena in a Ukrainian village. The Russian folk songs were danced and sung in a manner faithful in their entirety to the Russian temperament and Mme. Bourskaia as the soloist of the scena, sang with much feeling. Possessing a voice of no mean quality, but perhaps of somewhat limited compass, Mme. Bourskaia nevertheless sang artistically.

Particular mention should be made of the Apache Dance by Mme. Gorelova and M. Tomashevisk, two delightful dancers. The Russian players no doubt will present many changes of programme during their season at the Excelsior Theatre and as a company of performers who work enthusiastically for their audiences they deserve a success, which is well merited.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

LICENSES FOR SALE OF KHADI

The Girgaum District Congress Committee have decided in public interest to issue licenses to dealers in various kinds of Khadi within the limits of the "D" Ward on certain conditions. All dealers in Khadi in the "D" Ward are hereby invited to apply for licenses.

Conditions will be available in the office of the Committee, Minerva Mansion Sandhurst Road, on all days except Fridays from 7-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) and 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.)

The public are requested to see that they get their Khaddar from licensed dealers and thus save themselves from being imposed upon.

An Allahabad message, dated October 4th, says: Mr. Pussyfoot Johnson addressed a public meeting at the Allahabad Y. M. C. A. last night, and evening the Hon. Mr Justice Slemain gives a party in Mr. Johnson's honour when the latter will deliver another address.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE HOSTEL CASE.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, the case again came for hearing in which Messrs. H. M. Shekedar and J. B Shukhadia, two students of the Elphinstone College, residing in College Hostel, on Wodehouse Road, took out summons against (1) R. D. Jardine, (2) W. H. Wild, 3, F C. Kelleway, (4) I. Henshil Wood and (5) D. Lea on charges of trespass, insult, assault, wrongful confinement and criminal intimidation.

Mr. K. F. Nariman appeared for the complainants, while the accused No. 3 was defended by Mr. Binning and the rest of the accused by Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Mr. J. P. Wallace, Solicitor, instructing both the counsels.

FINAL EFFORT AT PEACE.

At the outset the Magistrate made a final effort to bring about peace between the parties but again it proved unsuccessful, as the students refused to give effect to his desire.

MR. VICAJI'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Vicaji then addressed the Court on behalf of his clients Nos. 2, 4, and 5.

He said that there had been nothing alleged throughout the proceedings that could be reasonably objected to by any reasonable neighbours in this country or any other country in the world. Coming to the night in question he said that some friends went to see the accused and asked them to go to cinema show. The accused having preferred to stay at home they indulged in a little luxury of music, so Henshil Wood (No. 4) started playing a piano. But how was it responded to, asked Mr. Vicaji? By shouting, jeering and unearthly noise in the hostel by the students.

Continuing Mr. Vicaji said an allegation had been made that they were moving about in their room without any towel on their person. But there were no ladies there. He said during the war how many hundreds of men had to bathe in one single pool. He therefore described it as sheer prudery on the part of the students. The students had no business to respond by shouting, hootings, shrieking. He characterised the conduct of the students as stupid if not malicious and said their conduct was most aggravating and provoking. He regretted that the students of a premier educational institution in the Presidency like the Elphinstone College should lack in good manners. A lady had recently come out from the hospital and was ill. There were other ladies and children living on the premises about the hostel. The boys not only shouted and jeered but began to throw stones and Mr. Robson had to go to the police to seek protection. Unfortunately, he said, the students had not the frankness of admitting that they threw stones. He submitted that Messrs. Maitland and Street were respectable witnesses and they have borne out that stones were thrown for 10 to 15 minutes. Although one of the witnesses in cross-examination of Mr. Nariman admitted that stone throwing continued for about five minutes, nevertheless, it did not lessen the fact that stone throwing was resorted to. When there was hooting, yelling and shouting of a mischievous description, it might be reasonably taken by any sensible person that the matter had gone to a climax and it should not be taken lying down. It was a matter of surprise that the accused exercised so much restraint. Under these circumstances they (accused) went to the hostel to make a complaint to the person in charge or authority. They did not commit any breach of the law Instead of scaling the wall which was close by they went round the Convent Road and asked the Ramoshi in a gentle way to open the door. The Ramoshi refused to open and they had to jump the railing.

Coming to the question of trespass in the compound Mr. Vicaji submitted that the Court had to ascertain the circumstances as well as the intention of the accused. He said, intention was to be aggravating and provoking.

Magistrate:—Ordinary trespass is not Criminal unless intention is proved It only enforces civil liability.

Mr. Vicaji:—The circumstances were aggrebating and provoking.

ASSAULT.

Coming to the allegation of assault Mr. Vicaji submitted that at that time it was pitch dark and it was impossible for the complainants to say who the real assailant was. He then dwelt at length on the discrepancy of the evidence of the prosecution witnesses and said the students were not strictly honest and truthful.

WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT.

In regard to wrongful confiement, Mr, Vicaji submitted that no complaint was made to the Principal. In the cross-examination of Mr. Nariman, Inspector Guider positively affirmed that nobody told him that he was forced in his room by the accused.

Magistrate:—Inspector Guider was put questions as to why he did not take cognizance of the charge of trespass and wrongful confinement, and if he were to admit this, it would have gone against him.

REVOLVERS.

In regard to the allegation of accused No. 5 being armed with a revolver Mr. Vicaji submitted that there was only supposed admission on the part of the Superintendent "but, it is empty", evidently to suggest that it was with the accused. It may mean anything, said Mr Vicaji. It may mean "my pocket is empty, or my hand is empty". These words, Mr Vicaji submitted are not corroborated by anybody else. Besides, why should not the students who were at least 75 by that time keep their eyes, upon one single accused. He finally requested the Court to discharge his clients as no case was proved against them.

MR. BINNING.

Mr. Binning addressing the Court said that his client Mr. Hensnilwood played the piano and Mr. Kellaway sang. The students from the hostel began to make noise and jeer, out of a spirit of pure mischief. Moreover, they threw stones at the Rehim Mansions as was clear from the notes of principal Covernton and the statement of Mr. Maidmant. It was unfortunate that in that case on one side were Europeans and on the other the students (Indians) which could not be avoided. It was quite proper for the accused to try to stop the stone-throwing. He failed to understand why a foolish 'rag'—a very foolish rag—should have been enlarged into a Police Court case. His client used the word "bloody" which, he said, was unfortunately very common. His client might have committed a technical offence but he would remind his worship of *De minimis non curat lex*.

MR. NARIMAN.

Mr. Nariman on be half of the complainants at the outset thanked the Court for the repeated efforts in bringing about peace and harmonious neighbourly relations and said that the uncompromising attitude of the students had its own reason. He urged the Court to do justice purely by the evidence and not by request or appeal made by one party or the other.

Coming to the facts of the case Mr. Nariman submitted that the coming of the Principal was incidental to the conduct of the accused. They expressed regret to the Principal for disturbing him, but they did not say a word of regret to the students. A long time passed after this incident but not a word of apology was forthcoming from the accused. When the students went to the Court then it was that the accused showed willingness to tender an apology but, he submitted, it would not be from a real feeling.

In regard to Mr. Vicaji's argument, Mr Nariman said that whenever there was a weak case Mr. Vicaji would make it up with strong language and the strong language he made up with strong words. So in his usual won't Mr. Vicaji characterised the students as "stupid" behaving like children, "etc." Mr. Nariman said, however, the case of assault could not have been more conclusively proved than as it was before the Court. That at 10-30 p.m. the accused armed with lathi, cudgel and stick scaled the wall of the hostel compound in spite of the protest of the Ramoshi was a sufficient proof that trespass was committed. The statement of the accused were dishonest and cowardly and were an afterthought. Their statement said that they went to complain to some person in authority. It was false. The accused did not make any statement in regard to the stone-throwing before the Principal. They did not make any complaint to the police. Not a word about stones to any body.

The attitude of the police. Mr. Nariman said was partisan. Inspector Guider was examined, his books were called, but not a word about the complaint in regard to stones. The Principal also said not a word about stones. The stones apparently came from the compound and not from the first floor or the second floor. But in the compound, apart from the students, mans and servants lived, and it was no justification for the accused to rush up to the second floor and make a row. Besides there was no evidence to show as to who threw stones. If the accused were honest enough they would say that because they were annoyed by the students they went there to punish them. But instead of doing that they have put a false defence that they went there to complain to some person in authority. One of the accused knew that the Superintendent was living there, and when he introduced himself, instead of making a complaint, he showers him with abuses and insults.

Referring to the naked way with which the accused used to walk about their rooms, Mr. Nariman said it was most shocking to Indian sentiment although Mr. Vicaji and Mr. Binning had tried to belittle it. Even if there were no ladies in their premises, there were women servants and sweeper women, besides servants who could view the nakedness of the accused. Whatever the European point be, Mr. Nariman emphasised that it was most revolting and shocking to Indian sentiment.

WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT.

On this point, Mr. Nariman said the accused themselves have made a statement that they went there to put the boys to bed. They used force and it amounted to wrongful confinement. If the students were of their own race they would have put up with the pelting of the stones—even on their heads.

After passing to the evidence on air gun which Mr. Nariman submitted, was admitted even by the defence witness he said, the point of revolver has been more conclusively proved than any other charges. He asked His Worship that if he held other charges proved then the charge of revolver also should be considered as proved, because the students saw the revolver with accused No. 5; and the statement attributed to the accused that "it was empty."

POLICE CONDUCT.

Coming to the conduct of the Police Mr. Nariman said that they deliberately tried to shield the accused. He was prepared to make this statement anywhere that because accused No. 5 was a friend of Mrs. Street, and Inspector Guider being a friend of Mrs. Street for 20 years, the police gave a slip to Lee. It was his opinion that Deputy Inspector Turner took the revolver from Lee (accused No. 5) and kept with himself. If he did not search Lee's pocket, there should be some reason for it. If Deputy Inspector had been searched probably the revolver would have been found with him. He therefore asked the Court to pass severest stricture against the police in judgment.

Mr. Nariman continuing said that the Principal had stated that Sukhadia told him that accused No. 5 had a revolver. Then accused in their statement said that one of them was charged with possessing a revolver. He submitted that the revolver incident was more serious than the charge of assault or insult. If the Court decided otherwise, inspite of of the evidence, then, Mr. Nariman submitted, he had nothing to say.

Finally he said that the defence of the accused was cowardly, dishonest and futile, and asked the Court to convict them and pass the sentence which they deserved. He again requested the Court to pass stricture against the conduct of the police.

As it got very late in the evening His Worship reserved judgement, which will be announced to-day at 1 p.m.

PAREL HIGH SCHOOL,

ANNUAL REPO T

The following are the extracts from the Third Annual Report of the Parel High School of The Gokhale Education Society. It is a Report of the work done by the school, during the year beginning with September 1920 and ending with 1st September 1921.

"Our school was started especially for the people of this District, who are mainly mill hands and mill workers. But at present with the development of this side of Bombay, we are also getting students of the higher communities. In our school we have nearly 15 students from the untouchable class, all of whom receive free instructions.

The year under report is a progressive realization of the aims and objects of the Society. The potentiality of our efforts in this locality began to evolve a more bright future. The number of students increased to 275. In April last, we added the Sixth Standard. In obedience to the educational needs of the country in the present times, we launched substantially new changes in our curriculum. We reduced the whole period of seven years to complete the Secondary education, to five years. To have a convenient correspondence with other schools, we have maintained seven standards, the Middle School standards requiring a period of a year and a half and the High School standards, a period of three years and a half. The medium of instruction has been Marathi throughout. Higher Marathi has been one of the optional second languages, in addition to one paper of compulsory Marathi. Vernaculads are the Provincial languages and proficiency in them helps to National thinking. Our curriculum has a place for Technical and more for Vocational education. Drawing and Tailoring are the opttisnal subjects and they from part of the regular lessons of the school. Tailoring is a novelm in the eductional curiculum, and it has been very successful so long. We have given full facilities for students to be self supporting in their education. The students interested in tailoring, work before and after the school hours, for which they are paid. Thus we have carved an utterly new line in education where a student learns the highest morality of depending upon himself alone. Spinning class has been very recently joined."

KHULNA FAMINE FUND,

FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS.

	Rs.
Dr. Byram N. Khambatta's collections from friends and relations	509
Collections by the Captain, Bhatia Volunteer Corps	425
Mr. Meherally Moosa of Rangoon through Mr. R. Jan Mahomed	151
Mr. Jamnadas Tullockchand Choksey	111
Staff of Messrs Morarji Goculdas and Dharamsy Morarji and Co.	110
Messrs. Premchand Roychand and Sons	101
Mr. Mowji Govindji Seth	101
Mr. Narayanji Mulji Trustee of Luxmibai widow of Hari Nathu	51
Mr. K. A. R.	50
Mr. C. J. Parekh 2nd instalment ...	50
Mr. Bhojraj Veerchand Deepchand	25
Mr. S. G. Sawant	20
The Secretary, Hind Seva Samity, Anand	25
Through the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle":—	
Mr. F. M. Kanga.....	50
Mr. P. S. Shah and others, Matunga Road	50
Mr. Patel Nandulal Manchharam. "In memory of Mr. Panchand Manchharam"	50
Messrs. S. S. Merchant & Co.	25
Bombay, 4-10-21.	
Through the Editor, "Bombay "Chronicle":—	
A Sympathiser	25
Mr. Vallabhdas Pitamber	17
Mr. M. P. Thackesey	15
Mr. S. S. Apte (Indore).....	5
Mr. S. S. Wagle	5
Mr. S A. Hingurao, Khadiapole	5
Mr. Jamnadas Parbhudas	25
A. Sympathiser (S. V. T.).....	5
Sympathisers in an office through Mr. Parameshwar Iyer	10
Mr. C. B. Velker	11
Mr. Gulaldas Ramji	30
Mr. B. S. Dandekar	30
Mr. Vanechand Tribhuvan	25
Mr. D. Bomonji	3
Mr. Byramji R. B. Jeejeebhoy (in memory of his deceased friend Mr. Anandji Nandji)	21
A Hindu Sympathiser through Mr. R. B. Mantri	15
Some Staff of Messrs. Kahn & Kahn	15
"Anglo-Indian"	2
Through Ghatkoper Congress Committee:—	
Mr. Khimji Vishram	101
Mr. Savailal Premchand	100
Messrs. Nagindas & Manecklal 2nd instalment	51
Mr. Dhanji Mowji 2nd instalment	50
Mr. Nagardas Ramji	15
Mr. Jagjivandas Dayal	10
Mr. Khinchand Mulji	5
Mr. Chhaganlal Jaichand	5
Mr. Nathubhai Meghji	5
Total	
Total	2,476

Bombay 4th Sept.

Correspondence Summarised.

MALABAR RELIEF:—A Malayalee recounting the varied sufferings of the people of Malabar, appeals to all the Malayalee residents of Bombay to bestir themselves for their relief.

DASSERA CELEBRATIONS:—Mr. Chandulal Chimanlal suggests that no money should be spent on Dassera celebrations but that the savings should be utilised for the promotion of Swadeshi.

INDIANS IN KENYA.—Mr. L. M. Savale, referring to the proceedings of the Council of State where Sir M. Dadabhoy urged the Government of India to institute a Royal Commission to enquire into the problem of Kenya Indians, says that it would be absurd to impose a Royal Commission at a stage where the Imperial statesmen have recognised the principle of equality and that the only wise course for the Government of India is to give effect to the resolution of the Imperial Conference.

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY:—Shivax Sheriarji Patel, while feeling gratified with the improved supply of water, asks the Corporators to call upon the Hydraulic Engineer to furnish a table showing the quantity of water in store in the lakes and the quantity of water the pressure at which it was allowed for the "C" Ward during the months of June, July, August and September of the years 1918, 1919, 1920 and 1921.

TRUE COUNCILLORS:—Anti-Hypocrite does not feel satisfied with the lip-assurances, of Councillors of seeking to bring about Swaraj and asks them to show their sincerity by action. He suggests that in order to be free from tempting influences, they should move resolution in the Council for the abolition of titles.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION.—Mr. R B. Sunawalla has addressed a letter to the Viceroy in the course of which he suggests that a Final Court of Appeal should be started in India, that the system of honorary Magistracies should be abolished and that provision must be made for making all offences except murder bailable.

SHORTHAND TYPISTS:—Mr. H. L. Kulkarni appeals to shorthand typists to be united and join the Bombay Shorthand writers' and Typists' Association.

THE PRINCE AND PARSIS.—Mr. K. B. Bharucha writes to say that he endorses Mr. P. A. Wadia's cogent protest against the proposed Parsi address to the Prince.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I find that some of our Corporators are busy discussing and holding secret conferences regarding the canvass of voters.

I want to ask them as to what they have done to us, re. Education, sanitation and housing during their tenure in the Corporation. The public is aware that their record of work is poor indeed and that they failed in their duties to the residents of Bombay. The voters should therefore put the following questions to them before giving their choice in their favour:—

(1) The number of resolutions moved by them during the period.

(2) The number of streets and chawls visited by them;

(3) The number of cases, wherein they secured removal of the grievances of the people;

(4) The number of meetings they attended

(5) The number of Meetings in which they took part in discussion on matters of public importance.—Yours, etc.

BYCULLA BIRD.

SUBURBAN DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.

The Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee is entitled to return three delegates to the Indian National Congress. According to the recent resolution of the Working Committee the Member on the All-India Congress Committee from the District shall be deemed to have been elected a delegate The election of the remaining two delegates shall take place on Sunday the 23rd October 1921. There will be the polling centress for the District one at Bandra and the other at Ghatkopar and at other places to be mentioned hereafter. Every person whose name has been entered on the list of members on or before the 10th October, 1921 shall be entitled to vote at the election. Voting papers will be supplied to the voters on the day of the election.

Every person whose name is on the roll of voters shall be qualified to be a candidate. Persons desiring to be candidates shall intimate their names and addresses to the President, Mr. V. J. Patel (Tata Blocks, Bandra or Arya Bhavan. Sandhurst Road, West, Girgaum, Bombay) on or before the 10th October, 1921.

SWETAMBAR JAINS' COOPERATION,

The Swetambar Jain Community has cooperated with Sir P. C. Ray's committee and sent to the Press heartrending accounts of the excruciating anguish and the sad spectacle of starvation and death.

PUNJAB FAMINE RELIEF FUND

The following subscriptions have been received in this office in aid of the Punjab Famine Relief Fund and will be duly forwarded to the proper quarters:—

	Rs.
"In memory of Mr. Panchand Manchharam paid by Mr. Nandulal Manchharam"	50
Some of the staff of Messrs. Kahn and Kahn	15

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING.

SELECTION BY JOVE.

THE EBOR HANDICAP.—Distance 2½ miles.

PLAXTOL and SILVER SAINT are the only two here that have any form over this distance. In spite of this, I don't fancy either to give MAMETZ and MILLMOUNT 19 and 23 lbs. I like MAMETZ to win and MILLMOUNT to place.

THE HOPEFUL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

VERSHAN seems to be improving each time out and I like him to win. SHUMS over a mile and a quarter led right into the straight with KITCHENER close up. These two should both get places.

THE CURZON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

The last time out DOUBLE WIN in similar company ran well enough to justify my selecting her to win. MUSMANSK showed good form in running fourth over a mile and should run 2nd with BELLESYME 3rd, FUSSY in case of absentees.

THE SALISBURY PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

MAGICAL MIKE last Saturday was very badly away. By the time they were at the bend he had caught his field and was running fifth, eventually finishing about sixth. On this performance I like him to win. ROI GRISON and GENTLE SAXON for places, with LEMON in case of scratchings.

THE SALISBURY PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

GRASS ROCK seems to be returning to her old form and should just about win here. But for the fact that he has been lying by CLAIM A would be my first selection. Whatever the cause he should be certain of a place. LOMO this time should not be out of the first three.

THE TRAVELLERS' STAKES.—Distance 6 furlongs.

A walk over for NIGHT BOMBER, with MEG MERRILIES next.

THE HOLKAR PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

LEOPOLD is a wonderfully improved animal and should have no difficulty in winning. HERO I can't see out of 2nd place with a struggle between LATIFF and COMPLIMENT for the 3rd.

THE HOLKAR PLATE. Division III.—Distance 7 furlongs.

I think this race will be between LAST DAY and BUTTONWOOD with a preference for the former. BAHADURJUNG and ROMEO should follow them home.

THE HOLKAR PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

A certainty for MOHANDIS with WADI and JERWAN for places.

For those who like the idea of putting down a brick and picking up a house, I would offer the following combinations:—

WINS:—Mohandis, Mametz, Leopold.

PLACES:—1. Leopold, Lomo, Last Day, Mohandis.

2. Mohandis, Mametz, Murmansk.

3. Another Night, Leopold, Mohandis, Shums.

HORSES LEFT IN.

POONA, Oct. 4.

The horses left in after declaration of forfeits at 8 a.m. on Tuesday, 4th October, 1921. First race starts at 2 p.m.:—

THE CURZON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Liberty 9-4, Quite Dark 8-13, Viola 8-12, Crushed Glass 8-11, Charcoal 8-11, Divide 8-10, Paragua 8-8, Cheechako 8-8, Trostan 8-8, D. N. P. 8-2, Murmansk 8-2, Mist 8-2, Fussy 8-0, Lover True 7-13, Belle Syme 7-12, Double Win 7-11, Lady Cleopatra 7-11, Marmion 7-6.

THE SALISBURY PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Eccleston 9-0, Some Scribe 8-7, Gentle Saxon 8-6, Oregon Pine 8-5, Ila's Fancy 8-4, Roi Grison 8-2, Lady Ard 8-2, King's Own 7-13, Another Night 7-11, Lord Jim 7-9, Magical Mike 7-7, Deslin 7-7, Leicester Square 7-4, Vlinger 7-0.

THE SALISBURY PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Belle Voyageuse II 9-2, Much Married 8-13, Glass Rock 8-11, Cahir Lass 8-9, Claim A 8-8, Ragazzo 8-5, The Lark 8-3, Mirabelle 8-1, Way of an Eagle 7-11, She She 7-10, Forrad Away 7-9, Lomo 7-7, Limehouse Lights 7-3, Elphens 7-3, Moreen 7-2, Hibernia 7-0.

THE EBOR HANDICAP.—Distance 2½ miles.

Silver Saint 9-1, Bridgend 8-11, Plaxtol 8-7, Thunder 8-0, Millmount 7-2, Mametz 7-2, Dora 7-1.

THE HOPEFUL PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Karikata 9-0, Khaboor 8-11, Anxious 8-6, Rose Hill 8-6, Hakum 8-5, Nevermind 8-5, Brindisi 8-4, Huntsman 8-3, Kitchener 8-2, Vershan 7-13, Shums 7-12, Peninsula 7-11, Arvil 7-10, Tiger 7-9.

THE TRAVELLERS' STAKES.—Distance furlongs.

Waveline 7-8, Nurse Bobs 8-1, Meg Merrilies 7-13, Lomoand's Pride 8-1, Night Bomber 8-5, Pharpar 8-5, Marmion 7-13.

THE HOLKAR PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Latiff 8-13, Anter 7-7, Hero 9-7, Marshal Foch 7-7, Fahtak 8-3, Quantity 9-3, Compliment 9-7, Fareek 8-7, Isonomy 9-5, Monitor 7-13, Leopold 8-10, Venditta 7-7, Sun 8-5, Tantalus 8-7, Ayr Laddie 9-7.

THE HOLKAR PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Cummer 8-13, Municipal 9-7, Limerick 8-7, Towfik 8-13, Abadan 8-13, Mohandis 8-9, Firjah 9-0, Honeysuckle 9-3, Jerwan 9-3, Corinda 9-7, Archduke 9-3, Vulcan 8-7, Imkin 8-13, White Boy 8-11, Wadi 8-10.

THE HOLKAR PLATE. Division III.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Yellow Silk 7-7, Paleface 8-13, Bahadurgunj 9-7, Atlas 8-11, Reeman 8-5, Kingcraft 8-1, Buttonwood 9-3, Black Guinea 9-1, Aligarh 8-13, Chaman 8-11, Tookmachi 8-3, Romeo 8-0, Zainulmulk 9-7, Last Day 8-3, Apollo 7-8.

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GODREJ SAFES.

¶ 7 Large Safes supplied to Messrs Ewart Latham and Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.

¶ 272 Safes supplied for Savings Bank India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta in the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, in July 1912.

¶ 210 Burglar Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government to replace other Makers' safe that had been burgled.

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NOTICE.

All complaints from subscribers regarding late delivery or non-delivery, etc., etc., of the paper should be brought to the notice of the

PUBLICATION SUPERVISOR.

The "Bombay Chronicle."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, October 5, 1921.

KHULNA HORRORS.

We published on Saturday two photographs of the famine-stricken people of the Khulna District, which must have given the readers of this journal a vivid idea of the depth—if not extent—of the misery in which these our countrymen on the other side of India find themselves to-day as a result of the incredible apathy and callousness of the authorities both on the spot and at the seat of the Government of Bengal. Full five months ago reports of the acute distress prevailing in the district and of cases of actual deaths from starvation began to appear in the Press in Bengal. The attention of the authorities was drawn to these and piteous appeals for help were made to Government, but the latter preferred to ignore the situation and to turn a deaf ear to the cries of distress. The humanity in Sir P. C. Ray was then roused and he proceeded to the district, casting aside his scientific work, to ascertain the truth for himself. What he saw is now a matter of public knowledge, but, incredible to relate, the complacency of the "Mabap" officialdom, both in the district and on the elysian height of Darjeeling, refused to be disturbed. They poured scorn on the reports of distress and proceeded to paint in glowing colours, the conditions of the villages where milk was to be had "for the asking," the trees were laden with luscious fruit and the rivers were teeming with fish which even children could catch easily. The District Magistrate went to the length of saying that "even in the worst affected villages there is at present no sign of starvation." The Government of Lord Ronaldshay, enjoying their holiday in the pleasure haunts of Darjeeling, without caring to trouble themselves to make independent enquires of their own, heartily endorsed the sentiments of the District Magistrate and treated the reports of Sir P. C. Ray and other eye-witnesses as beneath notice.

This was too much for the large-hearted patriot scientist and he has made the Indian world ring with indignation at the heartlessness of the authorities and the falsehoods by which they have been seeking to cover their own shortcomings. The Bengal Government have found it necessary to bestir themselves but they cannot evade the responsibility for intensifying the sufferings of the people of the district through months of inaction and deliberate attempts to minimise the seriousness of the situation. Even to-day the Bengal Government refuse to declare that famine prevails in the District, because a declaration of famine, under the Famine Code of the Government of India, entails a lot of responsibility on the authorities! The official machinery is so cumbrous and the operations are so costly that very little of the money spent is actually expended in direct relief! Such was the excuse offered in the Bengal Council for not declaring that "famine" conditions exist in Khulna District! And yet we are told that officials of the Indian Government with expert knowledge of famine operations in India are to be lent to the Allied Commission for relief of famine distress in Russia! Fortunately for the starving wretches of Russia the Allies have not as yet come to a decision as to whether they would or would not extend a helping hand to the Russian people.

The latest reports from Khulna do not show that there is any abatement of the prevailing distress. Heart-rending accounts of the sufferings of the people, especially of the women and children, continue to come. Here are four authenticated cases of deaths from starvation reported in the "Khulnabashi," a local journal, in its issue of the 24th September:—

In the village Batikhali under P. S. Paikgacha (1) Birbhadra Mandal died of starvation. It has been attested and authenticated by Pandit Sasthidhar Haldar of the said village; (2) Charubala, a girl of eight years, daughter of Rajendra Nath Nath of Sahapara, died of starvation. It has also been attested by the Chaukidar of that part of the village; (3) and (4) Patudasi of Sarabpur and Nabin Sardar of Bakra also died of starvation. All the villagers are of opinion that their deaths have been caused by starvation.

These facts speak for themselves. In the eyes of the official ostrich, of course, these deaths cannot be due to starvation, for is it not one of the accepted articles of faith among officials that under the benign British Raj no one dies of starvation? Probably, we shall shortly be told by the official apologists that these wretches had died of heart-failure or diarrhea! Those, however, who are prepared to put faith in the testimony of eye-witnesses like Sir P. C. Ray and Rai Bahadur Amritalal Raha, will be concerned to learn that distress is still acute as ever and that even greater efforts than heretofore are necessary on the part of the volunteer agencies engaged in relief work, if the famine-stricken women and children of Khulna are not to succumb to starvation. At present nearly 25000 people are receiving from the non-official committee a quarter of a seer of rice per day, which works out to 156 maunds per day. Calculating the current price of rice at Rs. 6-4 per maund, the total cost comes up to about Rs. 1000 per day. The funds at the disposal of Sir P. C. Ray and his co-workers will not last long at the present rate of outlay. Moreover, it is not 25000 people alone who are in need of relief. There are nearly 75000 more people in all parts of the famine-stricken area who are in more or less similar predicament, but who cannot be relieved because of the shortage of funds at the disposal of the workers. It must no doubt be a matter of shame and deep regret to Bengal that its wealthy zemindars, who have grown great because of the patient toil of the peasantry of the province, should fail to come to the rescue of their famine-stricken countrymen and countrywomen. But this lamentable fact should not prevent, but rather stimulate, the flow of charity from Western India for the relief of the suffering women and children of Bengal. All those who feel for the Khulna people ought to extend their help without loss of time, as the situation is still critical there.

"THE MOTHERLAND."

We extend a hearty welcome to "The Motherland," a new-comer in Indian journalism hailing from Patna. It has been known for some time past that Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haque, who has now wholly dedicated his life to public work, was intending to publish shortly a journal of independent views, devoted to the Congress cause. Though Mr. Haque has had no previous journalistic experience, his decision to edit a newspaper is a sign of the times and his countrymen know well enough that any journal edited by him is bound to make an impression of its own on Indian journalism. The first issue of "The Matherland," which is to be a weekly journal, is of sufficient weight and interest to make us hope that the newcomer has a bright and useful career of national service before it. The general policy of "The Motherland" is defined thus:—

"We stand for pure, simple and unadultrated justice, for all peoples living in this wonderful land of ours—for the Hindus and the Mussalmans, for the Christians and the Parsis, for the Indian and the Europeans, for the officials and the non-officials for the landlords and the tenants, for the touchables and the suppressed classes. At no time and under no circumstance, will the Motherland compromise with injustice. It will very seldom, if ever, enter into personalities, but it will be an unrelenting opponent of bad systems and cruel actions Irreligion or non-religion will not be tolerated in its columns, but that feeling of humility, which is the outcome of true religion and which arises from the knowledge of the weaknesses and imperfections of human nature, will be nursed and fostered. Truth is common to all religions and we intend to stick to it at all costs."

In Indian politics, we are assured, "The Motherland" considers it only right to follow the policy laid down by the Indian National Congress. The journal will advocate the two fundamental planks of the Indian Swaraj programme, namely, Hindu-Muslim unity and Swadeshi. But while doing this it will not hesitate, it says, to protest against any item of the Congress programme, if the occasion demands it. Besides the foreword, an eloquent birthday tribute to Mahatma Gandhi and a trenchant criticism of the arrest of the Ali brothers and other Moslem and Hindu leaders, appear on the editorial page of the journal. The rest of the pages are devoted to current news and notes bearing on the topics of the day. We wish our contemporary a long and useful career in the service of the country.

Notes of the Day.

Progress of Swadeshi.

The statistics of spinning and weaving in the Indian cotton mills during the month of July 1921 and the quarter immediately preceding it afford tangible proof of the effect of the Swadeshi movement on indigenous production as well as on the imports of foreign yarn and cloth. The follwing figures, compiled by the Department of Statistics, India, speak for themselves: The total quantity of yarn spun during July 1921 amounted to 60,453,000 lbs. as compared with 57,902,000 lbs. in June 1921 and 56,231,000 lbs. in July 1920. During the four months April to July 1921, the total quantity of yarn spun amounted to 229,067,000 lbs., as compared with 212,390,000 lbs. in the corresponding period of 1920. In the eleven months, Sept. 1920 to July 1921, i.e. from the beginning of the cotton year 1920-21, the quantity of yarn spun amounted to 621 million lbs. as compared with 561 million lbs. in the corresponding months of the preceding year, or an increase of 10.7 per cent. The quantity of woven goods produced during July 1921 amounted to 30 millions lbs. as compared with 33,782,000 lbs. in July 1920, but if we compare the quantity produced during the four months, April to July, we shall find that the quantity had increased from 10,865,000 lbs. in 1920 to 135,022,000 lbs. in 1921. In the eleven months, September 1920 to July 1921, the quantity amounted to 351 million lbs., as compared with 338 million lbs. in the corresponding months of the preceding year. On the other hand, the exports of Indian yarn by sea to foreign countries during the four months, April to July 1921, registered a decrease of a million lbs. as compared with those of the corresponding months of 1920 and 12 million lbs. as compared with the exports of April to July 1919.

Decreased Import of Foreign Cloth.

The effect of the Swadeshi movement is also well reflected in the decreased imports of foreign cloth. Whereas 94,491,000 yards of grey and bleached piecegoods were imported during July 1920, only 67,224,000 yards were imported in July this year; so also the imports of coloured piecegoods declined from 46,395,000 yards in July 1920 to 4,697,000 yards in July 1921. During the four months April to July 1920, the imports of foreign piecegoods of all kinds amounted to 543,023,000 yards whereas this year during the same period they declined to 308,860,000 yards. The value of these imports of four months declined from Rs. 3,270 lakhs in 1920 to Rs. 1,367 lakhs in 1921. It will, thus, be seen that there is every reason for the people of this country to congratulate themselves on the success of their efforts, so far, to stem the tide of the invasion of foreign cloth. Additional and complete success is bound to come if Indians do not falter in their allegiance to the Swadeshi movement.

Pompous Pageant.

The Government of Bombay have decided to set apart over eight lakhs of rupees for expenses in connection with the Prince of Wales' visit to this Presidency and the obedient Legislative Council will, of course, endorse the decision to-morrow. Other Governments, including the Government of India, are embarking on similar expenditure, when there is in the land so much misery and destitution caused by famine, disease and high prices to be relieved. In this folly the self-styled Nestors of our age are aiding Government in offering what the late Lal Mohan Ghose inimitably described as a pompous pageant to a perishing people. Such folly as of the bureaucracy in this country would have universally been condemned in another age and by any other people. But the "co-operators", with the zeal and fanaticism of their new-found faith in the bureaucracy, have been applauding it, to spite, as they wrongly think, their political rivals. That is only one aspect of the case.

Government and Famine Relief.

There is another aspect also. And to illustrate it we may refer to the seemingly interminable correspondence that is going on between the Government and the Secretaries of the Ahmednagar Cattle Relief Fund. At a time last year, when the Ahmednagar District was in the throes of a severe famine, some philanthropically-minded citizens of Bombay opened a fund for affording relief to cattle which were hard hit and wholly neglected by people when they could no longer maintain themselves. Funds were collected and the Bombay Committee managed to buy large quantities of grass and distribute it free or below cost price in the famine areas of the district. Cattle sheds were also opened at different centres and hundreds of cattle which would otherwise have either perished or been butchered, were saved through the agency of the Committee. At a private conference held at the Secretariat, last year, the representatives of the Committee met the Secretary to the Government, Revenue Department, the Commissioner, C. D., and the Conservator of Forests. It was then mutually agreed that Government should supply the Committee 50 lakhs pounds of hand-pressed grass from Palghar station on the B. B. and C. I. Railway at actual cost to Government, viz., Rs. 11 per 1,000 lbs. f.o.r. Palghar station. The selling rate for grass in the Nagpur District was fixed by Government at Rs. 18 per 1,000 lbs. It is admitted by the Conservator that this selling rate was less than the actual cost, including railway freight. As a result of the Conference, the Committee were under the impression that since the grass was intended for the relief of famine-stricken cattle in the Ahmednagar District, they were entitled to the concession rates mentioned in the General Traffic Manager's (G. I. P.) "Special Rate Circular", No. R. 950/A of 1920, dated 23rd November, 1920, for the consignment of grass and fodder. But on the 23rd May last they were informed by the Chief Auditor, B. B. and C. I. Railway, "that freight on consignments of grass has been calculated at the *usual* tariff rates. *You have not been given the benefit of the famine rates, and the Bombay Government have also not declared the Bombay Presidency as a famine area.*" (Our italics.) Prior to this, that is, on the 7th January, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah, the Member-in-charge of the Revenue Department, was addressed on the subject of concession for the consignment of grass and cattle, and the Committee "fervently hoped that their application would be immediately responded to." In another letter addressed to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 28th December, 1920, the Committee, after referring to the excellent work of relief done by them, pointed out that they were "assisting the Government of Bombay on whom lies the responsibility of saving those animals."

Characteristic Red-tape.

Sir Ibrahim wrote to say that the matter would receive attention and six months later, in reply to pressing requests for immediate action, he wrote: "I am expediting the matter and will let you know as soon as I receive the report called for." Again on the 10th August last Sir Ibrahim wrote to a prominent member of the Committee inviting him to see him (Sir Ibrahim) at the Secretariat on the 11th August. The interview came off, but nothing happened and the Committee again addressed a letter dated 8th September to Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah regretting "that the Government, the upholder of the ideal (of the mitigation of the horrors and calamities of famine) takes so long a time of over eight months to consider the question of giving concession in freight of grass moved for the relief of the famine-stricken dumb cattle." The whole correspondence which covers more than a period of nine months reveals a pathetic tale of official indifference and red-tape, by no means pleasant. The Committee consists of people who are not Non-Cooperators and whose faith in the bureaucracy is undimmed. Bearing in mind the fact that the work undertaken by the Committee was philanthropic and supplementary to the spasmodic efforts of Government, they were entitled to be treated fairly and squarely. If Government were unwilling to make the concession the Committee need not have been kept in suspense for over nine months. Small as the matter is, it throws a lurid light on the attitude of Government.

Labour Gazette."

The Government of Bombay have established a Labour Department of their own. But the general public have little idea as to its functions and purposes. Yet, it is a fact that an extravagant department has been set going, in Bombay with Mr. Findlay Shirras as its head, and other highly-salaried Europeans, who have little to do, and who know little about their work, have been employed. The first tangible and outward manifestation of the Department's existence is the publication of the "Labour Gazette", the first number of which we have just received. It is described as "a journal for the use of all interested in obtaining prompt and accurate information on matters specially affecting labour." It is an official gazette, compiled by officials with an official perspective, and a perusal of the first number shows that at best it can serve only a very limited purpose. The Governor of Bombay contributes a "Foreword" in which he says: "If Government can provide the general public with the accurate and essential facts affecting the life of capital and labour in this city (meaning Bombay), I have every confidence that an intelligent and valuable public opinion will rapidly form which in its attitude to industry as a whole will be of great benefit alike to the wealth of Bombay's industries as to the economic and physical health of its manual labourers." If the first number is to be any criterion at all, we may say that the "Gazette" is not likely to be a success in this respect. For so long as the information to be purveyed is tarred with a capitalistic brush, the general public know what value to attach to such information, which is often one-sided, if not worse. The whole concept of the journal is borrowed from continental official Labour publications, and is divorced from the actual requirements of the country. The arrangement of matter will not much interest the general public, because of its highly technical and forbidding appearance. A "Labour Gazette" to be popular—in its liberal sense—must be so arranged as to be capable of being easily understood by the man in the street. For those who can understand economic theories and doctrines, the journal is not, of course, without its interest and in this category we may mention the articles, on the "Cost of Living Index", "Workmen's Budgets" and "The Census of Wages and Hours of Labour." We are not, however, satisfied that the overburdened tax-payer should be taxed on extravagance in printing and paper. It could be published at much less cost without suffering in value or appearance and at the same time the information could be made more readable, if it were placed in the hands of competent Indian journalists who have given proof of their interest in labour questions. Also a vernacular section deserves to be added for the enlightenment of the labouring classes and their representatives, but this is assuming that those who compose the Labour Board of the Government evince more than a platonic interest in the welfare of Indian Labour.

The Narwadari Bill.

At the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council, a bill further to amend the Bombay Act No. V of 1862 for the preservation of the Bhagdari and Narwadari Tenures, as amended by a Select Committee, had been tabled for discussion. But the attempt was then given up,—only for the time being—as the opposition of vested interests was strong both in the Select Committee and in the Council itself. In a long minute of dissent, Mr. Dadubhai P. Desai of Nadiad pointed out the danger of investing the Collectors with power to interfere in the tenures. Mr. Dadubhai stated that if the development of industries was the object of the proposed amendment, then that object should be clearly incorporated in the amending section. It was also pointed out that the purpose could be achieved without disrupting a time-honoured system of land revenue, which had survived to this day in some 300 villages of Gujarat. The Thakor of Amod and Mr. Lalbhai Ambaram, a retired Deputy Collector, also opposed the proposed amendment on the ground that it would pave the way to grave abuse of power. Some useful amendments were to have been proposed by Mr. Dadubhai, in the event of Government pushing the bill through, but Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah who was in charge of the Bill, announced that its consideration would be postponed till the next session with a view to give the people concerned an opportunity of stating their views. What the Revenue Member meant by "the people concerned", it is somewhat difficult to see clearly. If it was intended, as is obvious, that the Council should have more definite information concerning the views of the capitalists and industrialists, it was clearly unnecessary. The unwisdom of giving *carte blanche* to sectors, with their conqrmed bias against independent landed proprietary, does not require to be demonstrated. As it is, we are unable to see that the amendment proposed by Government touches at all the rights of the villagers for better or for worse. It is an ill-conceived proposal whose effect would be to destroy one class of vested interest and create another, which in its incidence might prove worse than the first one; in other words, so far as the villagers are concerned, it will be like substituting for the reign of King Log that of King Stork. It is a pity that the Bill was not withdrawn altogether during the last session, but it is to come up again during the current session. The opposition has not whittled down a bit during these four or five weeks, and we shall not be surprised if it asserts itself finally. For the proposal, as it stands, is a bad piece of legislative bungling, which is not altogether rare in the history of the Bombay Government, and fully deserves to be thrown out in favour, if necessary, of a more comprehensive proposal for the improvement of the villagers' lot under the tenures which will prevent their unscrupulous exploitation by vested interests.

An Andhra Leader.

Mr. Konda Venkatappayya, President, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, writes:—

The conviction of Kumararaja of Gampalagudem, Krishna District (Andhra), and the sentence of one year's simple imprisonment passed on him by the District Magistrate of Ganjam, drives discontent deep into hearts of the people whose esteem and love he has won by his noble instincts, his genial temperament, his culture, by the plainness and simplicity of his life uncommon amongst Zamindars of his position and status and above all by his genuine patriotism. His untiring activities in the cause of Non-Cooperation transformed villages in his Zamindary and its neighbourhood. The great ovation given to him during his recent tour through northern districts in the Circars has borne evidence of his immense popularity. Rumours of his arrest were afloat in his own place where his endeavours to pursuade people not to bid at Abkari sales proved very effective. But authorities have found far off Chicacole in the Ganjam District more convenient spot for his arrest, his speech as president, a plausible ground for his prosecution and section 108, Criminal Procedure Code, a ready instrument to send him to prison for his fearless advocacy of Non-Cooperation. This blundering act of Government has vivified a sleepy hallow into life and activity. It was just in the middle of last month that Maulana Mahomed Ali was arrested at Waltair and before the month had closed the young Zamindar of Gampalagudem was sent to prison. Other parts of Andhradesa have become almost envious of the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam for these remarkable events which have put new life and vigour into movement of Non-Cooperation in those districts. I take this opportunity of offering respectful congratulations to the revered father of Kumararaja and also to his family both on my behalf as well of Andhradesa for the sacrifice and suffering which his noble son is so cheerfully undergoing for the cause of our Motherland.

When Will It Stop?

A correspondent sends us a copy of a letter received by the Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau from the Secretary to the Finance Department, Government of India, as follows:—

No. 2467-F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT.
Simla, the 30th August, 1921.

To
The Secretary,
Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau,
Bombay.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. 1897-F., dated the 24th June, 1921, I am directed to furnish (in the margin) the figures relating to the payments made to the Bank of England for the supply of Currency Notes forms to India.

1916-17	£ 95,680
1917-18	£ 91,038
1918-19	£265,051
1919-20	£135,744
1920-21	£464,057

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) A. C. MUKKERJI.

FINANCIAL SITUATION IN EASTERN EUROPE.

SIGNS OF FEVERISH ARMING.

U. S. NOT LIKELY TO EXTEND LONG-TERM CREDITS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Oct. 3.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Oct. 4.

A leading American financer, who has returned to Paris from a journey wrich lasted four months in the small States of Eastern Europe, says that he found everywhere signs of feverish arming which is hampering the attempts at reconstruction as money is being squandered on war policies instead of on economic policies. The chief disturbing element is Hungary. He declares that so long as this situation continues, America will decline to extend the sorely needed long-term credits.

WAGES IN IRON AND STEEL TRADE.

REDUTION URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Oct. [illegible]
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Oct. 4.

Under the sliding scale adopted by the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, wages in the manufactured iron and steel trade in the North of England will be reduced by twenty-five per cent immediately making the total reduction. since January, of 132½ per cent. The present scale of wages is 97½ per cent above that in force before the war.

EVACUATION OF BURGENLAND.

ULTIMATUM EXPIRES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Oct. 3.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Oct. 4.

Anxiety is expressed in authoritative quarters in London as regards Burgenland. as hitherto there have been no signs of carrying out the evacuation in the terms of the Allied ultimatum which expires at midnight. It is noteworthy that the Allies are still not in agreement as to the nature of the military steps to be taken against Hungary in the event of her failing to evacuate.

S. WALES COAL-OWNERS AND MINES DEPARTMENT.

SUBSIDY DISPUTE REFERRED TO ARBITRATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 3.
Recd. 10-45 p.m. Oct. 4.

A meeting of the South Wales coal-owners in Cardiff decided to accept the invitation of the Mines Department to refer the subsidy dispute to arbitration. (Owners had expected that the contribution of a further ten shillings per ton to the wages which the Mines Department had required, would be provided from the Government subsidy, and had decided to close down a large number of collieries.)

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

FINANCIAL "EXPERTS" OPITIMISM RE CONCRETE SCHEME

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 3.
Recd. 10-45 p.m. Oct. 4.

The financial experts, who proceeded to Gairloch, in order to discuss the unemployment problem and industrial situation with Mr. Lloyd-George, have spent a busy weekend, though their deliberations have led to no concrete decisions, as the Premier intimated that he must consult other groups in London.

The experts are most reticent, but it is gathered that they favour a big, highly important concrete scheme concerning which they are most hopeful.

The Premier has now arranged to deliver a half-hour address on unemployment, on October 4th, at Inverness, on his way to London, at which, in order to save his voice, only pressmen will be present.

CONFERENCE OF CONGRESSMEN.

REVISION OF N-CO PROGRANME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Oct. 3.

Mr. Gandhi has invited a few selected Congressmen from each province to attend a special urgent conference to be held in Bombay to-morrow. As Mr. C.R. Das is now touring in Eastern Bengal Babus Shamsundar Chakravarthy and Jitendralal Banerjee left Calcutta on Sunday to attend the conference on behalf of Bengal.

It is understood the conference will consider the desirability of the revision of Non-co-operation programme in view of the situation created by the recent arrests and the Karachi trial.

ALI BROTHERS' ARREST

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS.

RECEPTION OF THE PRINCE

(From our own Correspondent.)
POONA, Oct. 3.

The Bombay Legislative Council reassembled this afternoon Sir Narayan Chandavarkar presiding. As already announced the current week was to be devoted to official business.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

The Hon. Mr. Lawrence started by presenting to the House an estimate of expenditure that shall have to be incurred in the reception to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. In presenting the budget the Finance Member said that the Government have considered the sentiment of the public at large in deciding to spend eight lakhs and seventy-three thousand rupees for the reception of His Royal Highness. The Prince was coming to this country sacrificing his pleasure and convenience for the welfare of his subjects. The Government had pushed forward this scheme of expenditure with an implicit confidence that the House would support them and further prominent citizens of Bombay and Maharashtra have been consulted already. Of the total amount of eight lakhs and seventy-three thousand rupees, rupees sixty-four thousand have been estimated for the police arrangements and rupees two lakhs and five thousand are proposed to be spent in public illumination. As regards the latter item the Finance Member stated that the sum proposed to be expended in illumination might seem a big one to some critics but, continued Mr. Lawrence, illumination was the most popular way of celebration throughout the world from times immemorial. The visitors from outside India were going to visit this country at the same time when the Prince was to visit and it was but fit for them to make the occasion brilliant to the utmost. Much depended upon the impressions that these visitors would carry to their homes and considering the fact that several international conferences were sitting at Geneva it would be politically wise to celebrate the occasion in the most brilliant manner possible.

After the Hon. Mr. Lawrence finished his speech it was decided that the House should take up the debate on this supplementary budget to meet the Prince's visit on Thursday next.

After the consideration of a few more items of ordinary supplementary budget the House rose for lunch at 4 p.m.

AFTER LUNCH.

The Council proceeded to vote several demands for supplementary grants covered by reappropriation. The Hon. the Revenue Member's demand for four thousand rupees as allowances to the Lady Doctor whose services have been offered by the Council of the Countess of Dufferin's fund to give aid and advice to the factory women before and after child-birth was much objected to by Rao Bahadurs Sathe, Chitale, Dewan Bahadur Godbole and Messrs. Batliwala and Gupte. Their main objection was that the Lady Doctor not being conversant with any of the vernacular languages of this Presidency and having altogether alien to the customs of Indian womenhood the amount to be spent for her post could not be said to have been usefully utilized. Dr. Batliwala further argued that one Lady Doctor for the factory women in the whole Presidency was quite an insufficient provision.

In explanation to the objection raised, Sir Ibrahim replied that the Lady was reported to be a doctor of high and eminent qualifications and it would be in the best interest of the public to sanction the demand for her appointment.

The following demands for supplementary grants by reappropriation were voted to by the Council.

(1) Rupees 25,000 to the Minister of Education. (2) Rs. 4,000 to the Revenue Member. (3) Rs. 20,000 to the General Department. (4) Rs. 82,793 to the Minister for P. W. D. (5) Rs. 26,600 to the Finance Member.

Sir Chimanlal then asked for eighty-five lakhs of rupees more for the Bombay Development Scheme, but as the papers on that subject had not been distributed to the President and to a majority of members the question was decided to be taken up later on. The President here warned the Government that copies of supplementary budget

(Continued on next page.)

LEADERS' MANIFESTO

INDIANS AND GOVERNMENT SERVICE

In view of the prosecution of the Ali Brothers and others for the reasons stated in the Government of Bombay communique, dated the 15th September, 1921, we, the undersigned, speaking in our individual capacity, desire to state that it is the inherent right of every one to express his opinion without restraint about the propriety of citizens offering their services to, or remaining in the employ of. the Government, whether in the Civil or the Military department.

We, the undersigned, state it as our opinion that it is contrary to national dignity for any Indian to serve as a civilian, and more especially as a soldier, under a system of Government which has brought about India's economic, moral and political degradation and which has used the soldiery and the police for repressing national aspirations, as for instance at the time of the Rowlatt Act agitation, and which has used the soldiers for crushing the liberty of the Arabs. the Egyptians, the Turks, and other nations who have done no harm to India.

We are also of opinion that it is the duty of every Indian soldier and civilian to sever his connection with the Government and find some other means of livelihood.

Bombay, 4th October. 1921.
6-50 p.m.

ABDUL BARI, Lucknow.
ABUL KALAM AZAD, Calcutta.
MOTILAL NEHRU, Allahabad.
SAROJINI NAIDU, Bombay.
VALLABHBHAI J. PATEL, Ahmedabad.
N. C. KELKAR, Poona.
GANGADHAR BALKRISHNA DESHPANDE, Belgaum.
M. A. ANSARI, Delhi.
JAMNALAL BAJAJ, Bombay.
D. V. GOKHALE, Poona.
S. G. BANKER, Bombay.
JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, Allahabad.
S. E. STOKES, Kotgarh.
M. S. ANEY, Amraoti.
KHALIQUZZAMAN, Lucknow.
K. M. ABDUL GHAFFUR, Delhi.
KRISHNAJI NILKANTH KARGUPPI. Belgaum.
KONDA VENKATAPAIYYA, Guntur.
G. HARISARVOTTAM RAO, Madras
AZAD SOBHANI, Cawnpore.
HASRAT MOHANI. Cawnpore.
MAHADEO H. DESAI, Satyagra-Ashram, Sabarmati.
BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA Bombay.
JAIRAMDAS DOWLATRAM, Hyderabad, Sind.
M. K. GANDHI, Satyagrahashram, Sabarmati.
M. M. H. J. M. CHOTANI, Bombay.
LAJPATRAI, Lahore.
AJMAL KHAN, Delhi.
ABBAS S. TYEBJI, Ahmedabad.
V. J. PATEL, Bandra.
M. R. JAYKAR, Bombay.
C. RAJGOPALACHARI, Madras.
LAKHMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE, Bombay.
UMAR SOBANI, Bombay.
M. R. CHOLKAR, Nagpur, C. P.
V. V. DASTANE, Bhusawal.
AHMED HAJI SIDDICK KHATRI, Bombay.
GUDUR RAMCHANDRA RAO GUDIRADA, Krishna District, Andhra
D. S. VIJAYRAO, Lahore.
B. L. SUBBARAMANYYA, Andhra, Guntur.
ANASUYA SARABHAI, Ahmedabad.
JITENDRALAL L. BANNERJI, Calcutta.
MUSHIR HUSAIN KIDWAI, Delhi.
SHYAM SUNDER CHAKRAVARTI, Calcutta.
RAJENDRA PRASAD, Patna.
B. S. MOONJE, Nagpur.
YAKUB HASAN, Madras.
B. L. SUBBARAMAYYA ANDHRA,

IN THE EVENT OF ARREST

MAHATMA GANDHI'S APPEAL

[redacted] TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Persistent rumours supposed to be well founded were brought to me in Madras and have been repeated with greater emphasis in Bombay that my arrest is imminent. If the rumour is well-founded, the Government will certainly deserve congratulations for consistency after the arrest of the Ali Brothers and their co-prisoners, for, now the battle is being waged not against violence, so-called or real, or incitement thereto, but against the very principle of Non-Co-operation for which the Congress and the Khilafat Committees stand, and that principle is promoting disaffection against the established Government and promoting Non-Co-operation with the Government by all classes, including civilians and soldiers. The success of that propaganda. it is obvious, means the dissolution of the existing system of Government and it would be unbecoming for those who are avowed Non-Co-operators to question any steps that the Government may take in order to crush the movement, and I cannot conceive a more logical step than to arrest the author of the movement, unless the administrators of the system intend to change it in accordance with the wishes of the Non-Co-operators. The country has shown by its dignified calm attitude after the arrests of the Ali Brothers and others, that it has realised the necessity of non-violence. I expect the retention of the same Non-violent atmosphere after my arrest or that of any other worker. The people will show their true courage and appreciation of non-violence and of imprisonments for the sake of one's religion and one's country as an honour to be prized not only by remaining absolutely peaceful but by refraining from "hartals" or any such demonstration. Any "hartal" following the arrest of myself or any other worker would be a breach of discipline, and, therefore, no mark of respect or affection for the arrested worker. The only way to show one's regard is to demonstrate greater zeal in prosecuting the Congress programme of Swadeshi and hasten the advent of Swaraj thereby. would certainly expect, in the event of my arrest, every man and woman in India who believes in the message of Swadeshi, but through laziness or weakness has not yet discarded foreign cloth and taken to hand-spinnisg and hand weaving, to discard all foreign cloth and take up the spinning wheel and the handloom. I would expect the Hindus on no account to relax their efforts for the Khilafat or barter it away for so-called Swaraj, for Swaraj, without the conciliation of the Mussulman, is, in my opinion, an inconceivable thing.—Yours etc.

M. K. GANDHI.

HONY. MAGISTRATE RESIGNS.

"SIN TO COOPERATE WITH PRESENT GOVERNMENT."

FOLLOWING CORAN'S INJUNCTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
GADAG, Oct. 4.

An Honorary Magistrate, Gadag, wrote as follows to the Collector and District Magistrate, Dharwar:—

"Sir,—I, Sayed Fakurudin Saheb Walad Nabisaheb, Killidar of Gadag, beg to tender my resignation of the post of Honorary Magistrate, 2nd class, Gadag Bench, as I am fully convenced that it is a sim to render any service to or co-operaete in any way with the present Government in obedience to the injunctions of the Holy Coran.—I remain, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) SAYED FAKURUDIN SAHEB."

LOSSES IN COOPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS.

SCOTTISH SOCIETY'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 3.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., Oct. 5.

In connection with the recent statements, regarding the losses of the cooperative wholesale society, the directors of the Scottish Society have issued a statement saying that had stock been taken to-day, instead of on June 25th, there would have been a material reduction in potential losses. It was true that the potential losses were made in connection with rubber transactions, but, in providing for any ultimate loss, the Society's strong financial stability would not be materially affected. Presiding over a Southern divisional meeting in London, Sir Thomas Allen said that their liabilities at present were 34,000,000 sterling and their assets 43,000,000 sterling. ...

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 3.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., Oct. 5.

The Association Football results:

Second Division	...Coventry City ...	2
	West Ham United ...	0
Scottish League	.....Dundee.....	1
	Motherwell	1

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Oct.

The monsoon has strengthened in the Peninsula. A depression is possibly forming in the Arabian Sea. Rainfall has been nearly general in Upper Burma, South Madras and local in Assam, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad, Mysore, Madras Deccan, North Madras Coast. A few falls have also occurred in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa and Gujerat east and Central Province. The amounts:—Victoria Point, Mandalay two inches, Myitkyina, Saugor Island, one; Mymensingh, two; Belgaum, Mysore one-and-a-half; Mercara two; Pamban one; Bellary two.

Forecast:—Decrease in Uffer Burma and extension in Lower Burma.

BURMA RICE QUESTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, Oct. 3.

It is understood that the question of urma rice position was discussed during the Lieutenant-Governor's Simla visit and that they have not arrive at any decision, as it was considered that the position regarding available supplies in India and Burma which changes daily is too obscure to justify immediate Government interference. To-day's opening price was Rs. 637-80.

GANDHI JAYANTI AT MYSORE.

(From a Correspondent.)
MYSORE, Oct. 1.

The citizens of Mysore in a meeting passed a resolution congratulating Mahatma Gandhi on his birthday and wishing him a long life.

TERRITORIES OCCUPIED BY GREECE.

MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE FOR ADMINISTRATION.

THE PRESS VERSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 3.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 4.

Athens.—The newspapers declare that recent the Ministerial Conferences have been in no way connected with the annexation of the occupied territories in Asia Minor, but simply with their more efficient organisation and administration so as to enable order to be maintained with the minimum number of troops. This work will be carried out by M. Sterghiades, the Greek High Commissioner at Smyrna whose jurisdiction will probably be extended to the occupied territories.

IRISH PEACE CONFERENCE.

SIR J. CRAIG NOT INVITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Oct. 3
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Oct. 4.

Sir John Craig the Ulster Premier, states that he has not received an invitation to be present at the Irish Peace Conference on the 11th instant.

DIVINE BLESSING ON WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY'S APPEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 3.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 4.

The Archbishop of Canterbury as President of the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship through Churches has sent letters to the Presidents of the National Councils of the United States, the European countries, Japan and Turkey appealing to all the Christian Churches to set apart November 6th as the day of prayer for Divine blessing on the Washington Conference.

FISCAL COMMISSION.

MR. KEYNES WILL NOT JOIN TILL FEBRUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 3.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 4.

It is understood that Mr. Keynes will be unable to join the Fiscal Commission in India until February.

CEYLON LOAN CLOSED ON MONDAY AFTERNOON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 3.
Recd. 1 a.m., Oct. 5.

The six per cent. three million sterling Ceylon Loan's list closed this afternoon.

ALLIED DEBT AND DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 3.
Recd. 1 a.m., Oct. 5.

Washington.—It is authoritatively stated that the United States Government considers that the Allied Debt is not properly a question for discussion at the Disarmament Conference.

SHACKLETON'S "QUEST" IN DIFFICULTIES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Oct. 3.
Recd. 10-45 p.m. Oct. 4.

Lisbon.—Shackleton's "Quest" is in difficulties off Cape Rosa. Owing to strong wind, the ship was unable to hold her own, and asked for help. A tug has been despatched from Lisbon.

COTTON CROP OFFICIAL REPORT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 3.
Recd. 10-45 p.m. Oct. 4.

Washington.—The official report on the condition of the cotton crop, on September 25th, indicates that the crop produced 6,397,000 bales, compared with the final yield 1920 of 13,439,000.

CABLE ITEMS.

A large Vickers-Vimy aeroplane crashed and burst into flames at Manston aerodrome, Kent. One officer and four mechanics were killed.

The wife of the Rajkumar of Jhalawar, who is living with the Rajkumar at Oxford where he is an undergraduate, has given birth to a son. This is the first occasion that the heir to a Rajput State has been born outside India.

KARACHI PROSECUTIONS.

EXCITING SCENE IN COURT.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI SPEAKS.

SHANKERACHARYA REFUSES TO STAND.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The following is a detailed account of the proceedings of the Karachi Trial appearing in the "Sind Observer" of Sept. 29:—

The court resumed hearing to-day at 10-10 a.m. The hall was, as on the previous three days, surrounded by armed police and military, both European and Indian. As soon as Mr. Talati, City Magistrate, took his seat. Maulana Mahomed Ali informed him that he had the shorthand reporter with him for only one hour in the morning and consequently he had not been able to finish his statement. The shorthand man required every now and then the words to be spelt to him. The Magistrate replied that he could give him more time to complete his statement.

DR. KITCHLEW REFUSES TO ANSWER.

Dr. Kitchlew was asked a number of questions by the Magistrate including whether he was present at the All-India Khilafat Conference and whether he did support the sixth resolution, but he refused to give any answers. But said:—

"I am not prepared to answer the questions as to-day I find the usual system reversed. Ordinarily an accused person makes a statement and then the Magistrate can put any questions he likes."

Mag: I have decided that it is better to ask questions first and then at the end of those you can make a statement if you think it necessary.

The Magistrate put several other questions to Dr. Kitchlew but he refused to reply to any of those and continuing he said: I agree with what my revered friend, Maulana Mahomed Ali stated yesterday. The *fatwa* proscribed by Government is part of the Koran and the *Hadis* As a non-cooperator I want to make it clear that I am not prepared to render any assistance to this court, but at the same time I think it necessary to explain that I have no personal malice against the Magistrate (yourself) or against the Public Prosecutor. This prosecution is not against me or my friends sitting by my side but against Islam.

Mag.: I shall not write what I think is irrelevant.

Dr. Kitchlew: It is not an ordinary case. You ought to write what I say.

The Magistrate recorded a note that as the accused, Dr. Kitchlew, was making statements which were irrelevant they were not put on record.

Dr. Kitchlew: I go on making certain statements and you might take down only what is relevant.

He being permitted continued: "I did support the 6th resolution of the All-India Khilafat Conference at Karachi in July and I am even now prepared to support every word of it. I see the resolution in English embodied in the Goverament order and I say that I am prepared to support it now and did support it at the Khilafat Conference of July at Karachi, although I am not sure whether the wording of the resolution supported by me in July at the conference was the same as that in the Government order. A similar resolution was passed at Gokak which also was supported by me. The wording of the resolutions supported by me ought not to bring me into the clutches of sections 505 or 120 B. I. P. C., I do not wish to give any defence either legal or technical.

Dr. Kitchlew over and over again requested the Magistrate to note down on record his above statement but the Magistrate flatly refused to record anything so long as it was not considered by him relevant.

Dr. Kitchlew: I see that I am not allowed to say what I like and then again seeing that what I say is not being recorded I refuse to say anything further as I see that it is not a court of justice but a one-sided farce.

At this stage Maulana Mahomed Ali, who was reading his yesterday's statement recorded by the Magistrate got up and said: You have made a note in my statement that I shall make a supplementary statement. But I wish to add that it was at your own suggestion and desire that I closed my statement yesterday to continue it to-day. I should also like you to note down that you were only putting questions for filling up the missing links in the case for the prosecution.

SHANKARACHARYA'S STATEMENT.

The Magistrate next called upon Shri Shankaracharya to make his statement, whereupon the latter (sitting in his chair) began to say something, but the Magistrate asked him to get up and say what he liked. Shri Shankaracharya refused to get up and said:

"We never shall stand before anybody but our spiritual Guru. We shall go to jail, we shall suffer but we shall not break the rules of Sanyasi. This is interfering with our religious liberties and we do not at all recognise this Court. (He continued to speak out sitting in his chair).

Magistrate: I cannot take down anything so long as you don't stand up. (Which the accused refused to do).

The Magistrate next called upon Maulana Shaukat Ali to give specific answers to particular questions put to him by the Magistrate but the latter replied that he would go on speaking and the Magistrate could record only what he considere germane to the case. He said in Urdu: I did support the 6th resolution of the All-India Khilafat Conference held at Karachi in July. have delivered speeches all over India but unfortunately in July in supporting this resolution I did not make any speech.

Magistrate: Have you to say anything else?

Sh: Heaps (Laughter).

Continuing the Maulana said: I am a Mussulman and my loyalty to the present Government is conditional on its allowing me full religious freedom. It was a shameless thing to live under a Government that would not tolerate a true Muslim to act according to the dictates of this religion and his conscience. (The Magistrate did not record anything of what the Maulana had said so far, whereupon Mr. Mahomed Ali got up and asked: "Will you not alow us to place before you what the Islamic law is?

Mag: Mr. Mahomed Ali will you sit down?

Mr. M: I refuse to sit.

Mag: I again tell you to take your seat.

Mr. M: I refuse to sit. You can ask your Police or Military to make me forcibly sit. I shan't even under compulsion. Is there any law under which you can compel me to sit?

At this stage a police officer came near Mr. Mahomed Ali but did not touch him. here was very great excitement inside the hall but one of the N. C. O. advisers of the Moulana prayed the audience to keep the peace. The Police officer retired and Moulana Mahomed Ali immediately took his seat.

Moulana Shaukat Ali was permitted to proceed with his oral statement and in order to save the Magistrate the trouble of writing from translation, he began to speak in English which the two shorthand reporters of the court were noting down The Moulana said: Muslim India did its level best to place the Indian Mussalmans views as regards the Khilafat before the British Government at Home as well as before the Government of India. We sent deputation to wait on the Viceroy which placed before him the duty of Muslims as laid down in the Koran to sacrifice their all for the protection of the Khilafat. The Viceroy made a most sympathetic reply and made a goody goody speech. We also sent a Delegation to Europe with large funds That Delegation waited on the British Prime Minister and placed before him also what the Indian Muslims' view as regards the Khilafat was.

Here the Magistrate again interrupted that it was a political speech but the Moulana said he wanted to explain the Islamic law and then he would come to explain the necessity of the resolution moved at the Khilafat Conference?

I assure you Mr. Mag., he said, I do not say anything to offend for personally but I am no barrister or a man of Md. Ali's calibre. I want to put everything simply and plainly. If you hear me patiently I shall give you full option to record only what you like.

When we saw the Viceroy he gave our Deputation a passport and all other facilities. When our Deputation saw the British Prime Minister he instead of redressing our wrongs regarded our demands with vainglory born of an undeserved victory. Then the Central Khilafat Committee with the full concurrence of the Ulemas of the country started the Non-Cooperation movement. I shall now tell you what the N. C. O. movement has to do with the (6th) resolution. It means that if this Government does not withdraw control over the Sultan and the domination over Holy places then the Mussalmans—and thank God, Hindus and Parsis came to their assistance—would have nothing to do with the Government. Personally I like to tell you that from the 1st of August last I am a free man.

I am a subject of God and a free citizen of India I do not want the King nor this court nor the Army. Even if I am persecuted to death I shall be happy. It is my duty as a Mussulman not only to free myself alone but to carry this message to every Mussalman in the country.

Here the Magistrate put him questions about the Gokak resolution where upon the Maulana said: I don't want you to put me questions about Gokak but about the Islamic law. These questions are foolish. You might as well commit me to sessions without listening to my statement. The sessions will send me to jail but I don't care.

Continuing he said: Whoever kills another Mussalman intentionally his punishment is hell ever-lasting and he shall ever remain in it and God's wrath and urse shall be on him.

Queen Victoria announced religious freedom in her proclamation but when the matter comes to action it is unheeded. It is my duty to carry the message of Islamic duty. I don't care whether the soldiers or others listen to me or not. Mr. Magistrate you might hang me on earth or sky. Do what you like I don't care. I can't be friendly towards the enemies of Islam.

The Mag: If you go on in this vein an't write your statement.

Shaukat Ali: What can I do, it is my faith. God teaches me that.

Here the Magistrate interrupted him again saying that he was not prepared to listen to political speeches. Thereupon Mr. Shaukat Ali flew into a passion and said "you are insulting my faith. I don't care for you. What are you here? You are a mere gramaphone. I have come to the conclusion that this Government is a mockery and a scandal. Damn this Court, damn this Government, damn this prosecution and damn this whole show" and then sat heavily his chair.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

(Continued from previous page.)

on all heads should be supplied to the chair and every member of the Council.

The Council then adjourned till to-morrow.

DEVELOPMBNT DEPT.

SUSPLEMENTORY GRANT OF 85 LAKHS VOTED.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

POONA, Oct. 4.

At question time to-day in reply to Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas's question concerning the labour disputes committee the Home Member stated that the Government have invited representatives of various interests to become members of the Committee. The proceedings of this Committee are proposed to be held in public but it is left to the Committee's discretion to hear any evidence *in camera* if they consider that necessary. The Committee will consist of Messrs. J. B. Petit, Kanji Dwarkadas, Joseph Baptista, S. K. Bole, Mahomadbhoy Karimbhoy, Lalji Naranji W. B. Peachey, J. A. Kay, G. K. Devdhar and H. Macnaghten and it will be presided over by Sir Stanley Reed.

Replying to Mr. Haveliwalla, Sir Chimanlal said that Government Servants' Conduct Rules prevent officers from taking part in floating joint stock companies and earning brokerage by getting the shares subscribed. Sir Chimanlal further stated that officers of all departments were subject to the above rules.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

A few more questions, having been answered, Sir Chimanlal presented to the House the revised budget for the Development Department for the current year. The Council was asked to grant a demand of eighty-five lakhs of rupees and Sir Chimanlal, in placing it before the Council, assured that the amount demanded was for the expenditure of the current year and was not to be taken as an increase on the proposed budget already submitted. If that much amount was required for this year next year they would perhaps require less. The total Budget had not increased the demand.

AN AUTOCRATIC DEPARTMENT.

Raosahib Harilal Desai thought that the demand for the Development Department should not be granted by the House, unless and until Government appointed a Committee to control that Department. The Deparement was working from the first in an autocratic manner which could be amply proved by the fact that the Local Government committed themselves to the Development Scheme in May 1920, while the Legislative Council passed the scheme in the ensuing September. Taking into consideration the unbusinesslike or rather the reckless manner in which the Development work was being carried, the Deputy President hoped that the Council, in regard to its own self-respect, would not grant the demand until the Department was brought under the control of a Committee.

Mr. Trivedi who spoke next said that he was not anxious to come in the way of the Development Department. He, however, asked for the same guarantees as were asked by Rao Sahib Desai. The debate was being further carried when the Council rose for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH.

The debate on the supplementary demand for the Development Department was resumed when the Council met after lunch at 4-30 p.m. Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas said that government should see that all the machinery required for the Development Scheme should be bought in the cheapest market whether or not it was of British-make. No special concession should be shown to British machinery as British.

Dewan Bahadur Godbole wanted to know whether firm estimates of every item were ready and could be seen on the records of the Development Department.

Mr. Gandhi remarked that the urgency of this demand was not proved by the member for the General Department who also had not told the House the actual expenditure incurred till now in the Development Scheme. He advised the Government to take this Council in their Confidence and come forth with this supplementary demand before the next session of this House.

Sir Lawless Hepper speaking on behalf of Government stated that about fifty-one lakhs had been spent till now.

Dewan Bahadur Godbole intervening asked whether the Development Department could not go on with one and a half crore of rupees that were in hand. He thought that it would be wiser to put forth this demand in the next session of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Pradhan thought that the Development Scheme was a huge one and hence no attempt should be made to thrust spokes in the wheel. Let the scheme go on unhampered.

Mr. Petit showed himself in general sympathy with the Scheme.

Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir while strongly supporting the demand for the supplementary grant characterized Mr. Trivedi's remarks as wholly borrowed from the Press.

Mr. Trivedi, intervening, said that he got his points from what had been discussed between the Government and the Indian Chamber of Commerce.

The President at this stage asked the House not to make any reference to the Press as far as possible.

SIR CHIMANLAL'S REPLY.

Sir Chimanlal replying to the debate said that many sweeping charges had been made against the working of the Development Departments without any adequate justification for the same and that the government started the Scheme before it was passed by the Legislative Council was far from being businesslike. On the contrary Sir Chimanlal thought that it was the most businesslike one. Many a time he had assured that the public desire in connection with this Scheme would be considered with utmost sympathy and it was in consonance with this very principle that a considerable majority of the Executive Engineers to be appointed in the Development Scheme would be Indians. He appealed to the House that inasmuch as it was a businesslike concern its progress should not be hampered with.

An amendment to omit the demand was then proposed but was negatived.

Messrs, Trivedi and Pahalajani next moved for a reduction of the demand. Rao Bahadur Chitale thoroughly concurred with the Government view in this respect and thought that the demand should be granted by the house whereby the scheme might possibly be finished in a period shorter than ten years, While Mr. Trivedi withdrew his amendment the house rejected Mr. Pahalajani's motion for a reduction of the demand. Eventually the supplementary demand for eighty-five lakhs for the Development Department was voted by the Council aftter a full four hours debate.

A demand for one lakh and seventy thousand rupees made by the Finance Member was granted by the house and with this the business of voting supplementary grants to be covered by reappropriation came to an nd.

The Council then proceeded to consider the proper supplementary budget An amount of rupees sixteen thousand and nine hundred was demanded by the Revenue member for the revision of pay of the Patels in the Kanara district. This item was being debatted when the House rose for the day.

BOXING IN POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Oct. 4.

There were several good fights in the lengthy programme for the first night the Southern Command Inter Unit and Individual Boxing Championship Tournament which began last evening in the Enclosure near Willingdon Soldiers' Club. Owing to numerous entries the Tournament will occupy the whole of this week, no less than 20 fights being billed to take place each night. The following are the results::—

First Series, Feather Weights, 9 st. and under:—Corporal Simmonds, 3rd K. R. Rifles, beat Pte. Logan, 2nd Durhams, the latter giving in. B. Q. M. S. Lloyd, 28th Brigade R. F. A. knocked out Pte. Fryer, 7th Hussars.

In the second round, Lce.-Copl. Smith, 3rd K. R. Rifles, defeated Lance.-Copl. Utterson, 1st A. and S. Highlander. In the second round, Utterson giving in Pte. Porter, 2nd Beds. and Herts. won on point against Driver Crutetetity, 26th Brigade R. F. A. After teatureless contest, Pte. Walker, 1st A. and S. Highlanders won on points, after a spirited bout with Gunner Murray, 24th Brigade R. F. A. Pte. Dryden, 1st Green Howards beat Rifleman Darling, 3rd K. R. Rifles after a full-time contest in which exchanges were fast throughout.

1st series, Welter weights 10st. 7 lbs. and under:—Pte. Gibbs, 2nd Lincolns beat Pte. Burr, 2nd Durhams on points after an uneventful fight. Lce.-Copl. Wilkinson, 3rd K. R. Rifles, forced Pte. Sweeney, 1st King's Shrophshires to give in. In the first round Pte. Maclenaghan, 1st A. and S. Highlanders, defeated Lce.-Copl. Adlington, 3rd K. R. Rifles. In the second round when Adlington gave in Pte. Davis, 1st Green Howards, knocked out Sergt. Lynde, 1st Shropshires. In the second round, Brigadier Davis, 67th Battery R. F. A. beat Pte. Monksfield, 7th Hussars, on points after a full-time contest.

1st Series, Light Weights, 9st. 9lbs. and under:—Sergt. Page, 26th Brigade R. F. A. won on points against Pte. Byrne, 2nd-Lincolns. After a good bout, Pte. Wilson, 7th Hussars, had Pte., Preston 1st, A and S. Highlanders, "groggy" in the last round, and received a verdict. Pte. Higgs, 2nd Beds and Herts knocked out Pte. Long of the same regiment. In the second round, Shoeing Smith Blake, 7th Hussars, beat Pte. Brohnan, 2nd Durhams, on points. Lce. Cpl. Williams, 3rd K. R. Rifles, won on points against Rifleman, Eyles, 3rd K. R. Rifles. After a very good contest Cpl. Flannery, 2nd Lincolns, put Pte. Earthing of the same Regiment out in the first round. Signalman Coloberg of the Signal Training Centre, had Lce.-Cpl. Macloughlin, 2nd Beds. and Herts, beaten in first round when the latter gave in. Druminor Cripps, 1st, A. and S. Highlanders, forced Driver Matzen, 108th Battery, to give in and Bandsman West, 2nd Beds. and Herts. won on points against Pte. Taylor, 1st A. and S. Highlanders after a very even and good battle.

MADRAS RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 3.

The Madras Gymkhana Rugby Tournament opens to-morrow on the Island. The tournament has attracted only three entries this year, but the Rugby entries have never been large in the past. The only team that is representing the mofussil in the forthcoming tournament is the Ceylon Rugby Football Union, the holders of the cup. The other two are local teams, the United Services and the Madras Gymkhana. The opening match to-day will be between the United Services and the Ceylon Union. On Thursday, the Madras Gymkhana Club will meet the United Services and on Saturday the Madras Gymkhana will play the Ceylon Union.

SINJHORO POLICE TORTURE CASE.

PROSPECT OF RETRIAL.

PIR TURABALI SHAH'S CASE.

SUPPRESSED "OBJECTIONABLE" TELEGRAMS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Oct. 4.

I learnt from the Telegraph Master at Karachi, this morning, that our wires giving the proceedings of Thursday and Saturday's trial of the distinguished leaders have been declared objectionable and accordingly stopped.

As regards the Sinjhoro Police Torture Case it is believed that Mr. Hamid Ali has written to the Bombay Government to order the retrial of the case in the interests of justice. We learn now that the Bombay Government has called for the papers of the case.

Pir Turabali Shah's trial commenced yesterday. Four witnesses were examined. The first was a police Sub-Inspector who of course gave the Government version. The next witness, a Head Munshi in the Government office, declared that he was being pressed to give adverse evidence. The next witnesses, two Zemindars, said that they had signed two papers given to them by the police, but they were absolutely ignorant of their contents. They were positive that the Pir did not recommend the waging of war against the King's Government, but urged upon the people to wear Khadi The judgment will be delivered on Thursday after the Pir makes his statement.

PIR TURABALI SHAH'S TRIAL.

HIS REFUSAL TO GIVE EVIDENCE.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES

(From our Correspondent.)

NAWABSHAH, Oct. 4.

The case against Pir Turabali Shah, President, District Congress Committee, Larkana, one of the most leading Khilafat workers was taken up before Mr. Bolus, District Magistrate, Nawabshah the Pir aheb being tried under sections 121, 124A nd 153A.

The case first fixed for 27th of September before Hamid Ali, District Magistrate, but was postponed to 3rd of October owing the illness of the District Superintendent of Police. The new District Magistrate arrived unexpected by this morning and took over charge under telegraphic orders. The Court held in the Darbar Hall attended by about one thousand persons. Strong police guard was kept outside the Hall. All the prominent Pirs of Sind attended. The Magistrate entered the court at 12, not one of the audience getting up. When the Pir Sahib was brought escorted by the police and the Taluka Magistrate all got up. All through the proceeding the Pir Sahib busy reading the holy Koran, and did not listen to the proceedings of the case.

The District Superintendent of Police was the complainant. He deposed the speech delivered on the 19th of July. He received notes on the 2nd of August. The Sub-Inspector of Nawabshah translated the notes taken by Kurbanali and that he had compared the notes with its translation. He got the necessary sanction under sections 121, 124A, 153A from the Government which he filed with the complaint. Pir Turabali Shah, when asked to cross-examine, said he was a Non-co-operator, he did not care to hear the proceedings therefore no cross-examination.

A CONSTABLE'S EVIDENCE

Kurbanali, mounted constable was the first witness called. He knew how to write Sandhi and took only notes of the speeches in long hand. He said after Nimaz, the Pir Sahib made his speech for half an hour and said to-day was the Khilafat day, they should all cry to the government to comply with their demands. The Ministers like Mr. Lloyd George were brainless and they should pray to God that this government be soon annihilated. They should make "Jihad" which may be either with the tongue or the sword. They should not think of their life, property and children. He then condemned the firing at Matiari. His speech caused excitement and the people were weeping and putting off their *Turbans*. He then went straight to the Thana and handed over the notes. He offered no prayers while others did and that he was repeating this much from memory.

No cross-examination was held. The Pir said he had no questions to put on false definition.

When asked by the Court, he said he felt no exertment in the least. The Court then adjourned.

Again when the Court met at 2-30 p.m. the Deputy Superintendent asked all to stand when the Magistrate entered, otherwise they would be driven out. The whole hall cleared away as a protest except the press reporters.

A SUB-INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Mahomed Zahib, Sub-Inspector was the next witness. He had come to say "Juma Nimaz" when he heard the Pir Saheb saying that the Government had oppressed the Turks and deprived them of women and children. They must take up the sword and make war as the *Sarcar* was *Zalim*. He said he told of this to the Deputy Superintendent on the 9th of August.

There was no cross-examination.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S CLERKS EVIDENCE.

Mahomed Ibrahim, clerk of the District Magistrate was the next witness. He said he went to offer *Juma Prayers*. Pir Turab Ali Shah said make *Jihad* with patience, quietness and silence. That the leaders had forbidden raising a stick or a sword. Mr. Lloyd George had broken the promises with regard to Khilafat. He emphasised boycott of foreign cloth before 1st of August and advised taking to the spinning-wheel.

The public prosecutor said that the witness was making a different statement now. The witness admitted making different statement before the Deputy Superintendent. But he said he was forced to give a false statement under threat of *Harm* being done to him. That Ali Akbar Sub-Inspector had dictated to him that statement from Kurban Ali's notes.

There was no cross-examination. He said he had thought of speaking the truth in the Court.

TWO ZAMINDAR WITNESS'S EVIDENCE.

Then two non-official *Zamindar* were called in. They said the Pir had emphasised the necessity of prayers and wearing Khadhar clothes. That people should keep to the spinning-wheel. That Turabali Shah had not said that they should drive the English and that the British had made *zulum* against the Turks. One of them said could not understand why the Deputy Superintendent had wrongly written his statement, that Pir Turabali Shah had not said that he did not make this statement to the Deputy Superintetndent.

Ali Akbar Sub-Inspector, Nawabshah stated that every Friday he sent policemen to the *Juma Masjid* to take notes.

A DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT'S EVIDENCE.

Gopaldas, Deputy Superintendent was the last witness. He stated that he recorded the statement of the witnessess and that Mahomed Ibrahim had made his statement voluntarily to him and that he had recorded the statements of the two *Zamindars* and read to them. They brought no objection.

Pir Turabali Shah was then examined by the District Magistrate refused to give his name and his father's name as that was stated in the warrant in reply to the Court what he had to say he said. He would submit a written statement after seeing the papers. On the Court's asking many other questions, he said he would give all the replies in his statement. The case was fixed for statement on the 5th instant.

SHRIJUT M, TIAGIR'S TRIAL.

ACCUSED SLAPPED IN OPEN COURT BY CONSTABLE

INDIGNATION AT BULANDSHAHR

(From a Correspondent.)

BULANDSHAHR, Oct. 4.

Shrijut Mahabir Tiagir's case, under sections 124A, and 153 of the I. P. C. was heard before the Magistrate. Accused was in handcuffs during the trial and was undefended. There was no cross-examination. The Magistrate's behaviour, from the very begining was amazing. A strange incident happened. The Magistrate had the accused slapped twice on the face by a police constable in the open court, during the trial, simply on his requesting the court to note divergences in the English translation and Urdu notes of his speech.

Great indignation prevails over the Magistrate's conduct. A mass meeting attended by four thousand people was held under the presidentship of My Syed Hasan Burn, Vakil. When great excitement prevailed. Resolutions condemning the Magistrate's action was passed. The resolution has been communicated to Indian and Provincial governments, Mahatmaji and the Press.

INDIANS AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will the Director of Development kindly let the public know the names of three Indian engineers, if appointed, in the vacant appointments for Executive Engineers with reference to H. E. the Governor's speech of the other day "that they will be Indians."

Will the Director also let us know the reason why Indians already serving in the Department should not be given the newly created appointments of Superintending Engineers No. 2 when we learn that they are not inferior in any way both in qualifications and experience to so many Europeans holding such billets in the Department when it has been said that the very best men have been selected to fill up Engineers' posts in the Directorate.—Yours, etc.

FAIR PLAY.

THE PRINCE AND PARSIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

r. Burjorji F. Bharucha asks to publish the following open letter to the Director of Information:—

Sir,—Owing to the studied silence of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy and the evasive and abitrary attitude of the Trustees of the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayat in respect of the proposed Parsi Address to the Prince, I am led to address this open Letter to you with a view to place all the facts before those concerned and to obtain such information as you can give to avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation. Let me state the facts a: they occurred:—

(1) During the last week of Juy last, the "Jame" published a notice to the effect, that Sir Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy was to move at the meeting of the Parsi Punchayat a resolution to present an adddess to the Prince on behalf of the Parsi Community. The very morning the writer addressed a personal letter to Sir Jamsetjee and requested him to abandon the idea of giving a communal address. That letter has neither been replied nor acknowledged!

(2) The writer interviewed Mr. H. P. Mody and Mr. J. . Vimadalal on the subject; and they both agreed to place all facts before Sir Jamsetjee, who has remained obdurate so far.

(3) On the 6th of August, the writer and his twenty friends addressed a letter to the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayat, requesting them to abstain from giving a communal address to the Prince, and adding at the end, that*to avoid publicity to this controversy only a few signatures were taken.*

(4) This letter of ours was not acknowledged by the Trustees for five weeks, and an evasive reply was sent to it after six weeks!

(5) Meanwhile, I was desired by my friend, Mr. Vimadalal, to abstain from writing to the Press. And taking advantage of our silence, the followers of Sir Jamsetjee got up a requisition in secret and started taking signatures in private!

(6) Suddenly, one fine morning, the "Jame" gave us the news, that 1,000 signatures were obtained and that the requestion was getting signed cropiously!

(7) The writer took up the matter in the Press, as things were going on *sub-rosa* and signatures were secured in the dark!

(8) A counter requisition was getting signed, when the Trustees announced through the Parsi Press, that they had received a requisition bearing 2,600 signatures, and that *they had resolved to present an Address to the Prince on behalf of the community*!

(9) Please note Mr. Director that the address was got up by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy; that the requisition was prepared by his followers and co-operators; that the signatures were obtained by Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, a Government Pensioner, by Mrs. M. P. Kharegat, the energetic and influential wife of a retired I.M.S. and by other Government House Visitors; and that the resolution to present the communal address is passed by the Four Trustees present in Bombay, viz., Sir Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy an ultra loyalist, Sir Hormusjee Wadia, a co-operationist, Mr. M. P. Khareghat, retired I.M.S., and Mr. J. B. Petit, a Progressive Co-operationist! And furthermore, the requisition is not yet published! We cannot get an inspection! It is printed in English, and hence many have signed unwittingly, and are now withdrawing their signatures, as they come to know the facts! *Is this address communal or official?*

(10) Kindly note, Mr. Director, that it is freely said, and is stated in the Press that the address was evidently inspired by the Bureaucracy through its cordial and congenial medium Sir Jamsetjee!

(11) And it is stated by my friends Messrs. Jehangid Vimadalal and Faredoon Dadachanji that the *Trustees had no right to communicate with the Government* regarding the address without convening a public meeting of the community; *nor had they the right to pass a resolution* to that effect without ascertaining the wishes of the community in a public meeting; and that *their actions in both cases are arbitrary and ultro vires*. It must be noted, that both Messrs. Vimadalal and Dadachanji are solicitors of many years' standing; that they are two of the champions of orthodox Parsis; and that they have been intimate friends of the Trustees yet they state today fearlessly, that the *Trustees' actions are ultravires*!

(12) On the other hand, the writer and his friends have acted openly. Their counter-requisition is published in Gujarati and English papers. It is printed in Gujarati, and signatures are given only on the printed forms. This counter-requisition is signed by Lawyers, doctors, engineers, graduates, merchants and by ladies and gentlemen, who are mostly interested in the public life of the country. So far 800 persons have signed the counter-requisition. If you glance at the signatures to the requisitions you will soon discover very many familiar names—of those attending the levee and the Government House, of J. P.'s, Khan Bahadurs, etc.

Now tell us, Mr. Director, is this an *official Address or a Communal Address?* Will Sir George Lloyd ever recommend such an Address for the acceptance of the Prince? Surely not, if these facts are known to him. Will Lord Reading desire it? Most decidedly not, as the acts stand in open day light. Will the Prince ever accept an official address clothed under a communal garb? Will you not* issue a Press communique and state, at least the dates and the gist of the correspondence that has passed between the Government and the Trustees in this respect and haw far the matter has proceeded? Please note, Mr. Director, that those who protest against the presentation of a communal address have *no ill feeling against the Prince;* their main objection is that as India is in mourning over the Punjab and the Khilafat wrongs, and as she is suffering from starvation, depression and repression, they—the Protestants—as sons of mother Hind—cannot jubilate and cannot tender hollow addresses.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The main question at issue, in the keen controversy that has been going on in the Parsee community for some days past regarding the address proposed to be given to the Prince of Wales, is this: Is the Parsi Community—as a whole—prepared to accord "A really hearty and genuine welcome from the bottom of its heart" to the Prince?

Before according such a welcome on behalf of the "entire" community, as proposed by the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat, it is highly incumbent on us to examine carefully and earnestly, in our own interest, the following few questions in view of the grave and critical situation prevailing at present in the whole of India.

Barring some Indian Princes, title-holders, millionaires, and some fat-salaried Government servants, the whole of India,—with its half-starved millions thirsting for liberty,—is, at present, no doubt utterly dissatisfied with the British rule. This situation is certainly not unknown to the Parsi community. When crores of people are making efforts to gain freedom from slavery, when hundreds and thousands of Indians are actually sacrificing their careers by going into exile or by willingly going to jail, it is a sacred duty,—especially for a very small community like ours of hardly ninety thousand souls,—that in such critical and anxious time, the community should not take any rash or hasty step, but should act amicably, wisely and after full and mature consideration. This is surely no time for insincere flattery or adulation. I, therefore, very respectfully appeal to my co-religionists, not to be led away by the interested advice and intrigues of a few title-holders, plutocrats and high officials, who for their own interest and very existence are generally in favour of imperial pomp and autocratic rule.

When a thousand signatories, such as doctors, lawyers, engineers, merchants, and educated business men of the Parsi community, are really opposed to the idea of presenting an address to the Prince, may I know, what right, then, has any one to vote any such address to the Prince in the name of the "whole" community, inspite of such opposition It is quite true that only a few title-holders and rich Parsis have come forward to vote an address in the name of the "whole" community autocratically, without caring a jot to see what the real opinion and tendency of the whole community is. I, therefore, submit, that these few autocrats will alone be responsible for the new cleavage and trouble that has been recently created in the community. Let these autocrats, title-holders and millionaires not forget, that whatever displeasure, contempt hatred and irritation that may arise against us in the sister communities, they and they alone will be responsible for the same.

Finally, I certainly do not ask my co-religionists to take the side of the Indians simply out of fear, that they are 33 crores in number. We have only to see what is the real truth and where it lies. Supposing that the Parsis have been greatly benefited during the British rule in India, and that perhaps it might become difficult for us to live in India with the fall of the British rule, even then, I do not think that a single educated, far-sighted, thoughtful, and honest Zoroastrian will ever say, that for the benefit of ninety thousand Parsis, this ancient land of India with its 33 crores should remain in eternal slavery, and should not make any effort for its freedom and independence. I once more appeal to the members of my community, that it is a sacred duty of every true Zoroastrian to give all possible help and encouragement to our Indian brethren in their great and righteous fight for freedom which they really deserve. The British rule in India has been existing for not more than 150 years, whereas, we should not forget, that for nearly eleven hundred years before the advent of the British, this glorious land and its civilised inhabitants had given a refuge to the Parsis and had cherished them for all these centuries. I am certain that no Parsi will forget this. It can emphatically be said, that the very Zoroastrian faith, based as it is on the foundation of Truth, can never tolerate or regard with indifference the numerous injustices that have been done and are being done to India.—Yours, etc.

SOHRAB B. D. BANAJI.

Esplanade Police Court,
Bar Library,
Bombay, October 1.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

The Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat or rather their supporters give us to understand that they are going to include in the proposed Parsi address to the Prince the grievances of the Hindus and the Mahomedans. What audacity on their part to pose themselves as the advocates of the thirty-three crores of people! The Trustees should know that they are custodians of the Parsis' moneys and not a political body to plead the causes of other communities. Only recently when Mr. Motivala and Dr. Velker in the Corporation suggested to include the grievances of the people in the address to the Prince, one of the Corporators who is a supporter pf the Panchayat's address, said that the Corporation had nothing to do with politics. The Prince and the Royal family are above politics. Now how can the Government also allow these self-styled benefactors of Hindus and Mahomedans to insert political grievances? Do these Trustees know where they are treading?—Yours, etc.

P. S.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S TEACHINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On the 29th ultimo in the "Times of India," there appeared one article under the above heading written by Mr. A. N. B. Sastry using all his grand memory and grand knowledge of English, that 'once Mr. Gandhi said that 'his preaching of withdrawal of students from Government institutions was his Himalayan mistake' and now again referring to the arrest of Ali brothers he asks the students to boycott Government institions."

Mahatma Gandhi has never said so. I doubt whether Mr. Sastry knows the English language. Gandhiji said that (I put it in my own language as I have not preserved copies of "Young India" and "Navjivan") his preaching of *substitution* of National Schools in place of Government Schools was his Himalayan mistake, whereas the best and only substitution for these Swaraj students is Charkhas.

Mr. A. N. B. Sastry would have better kept puiet instead of moking a fool of himself in the public.—Yours.

D. R. TRIVEDI.

KANARA FOREST GRIEVANCES

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to your note on the Kanara Forest Grievances, I have to state as follows:—

I quite agree with you when you say that the Minister for Forests seems to have lost much of his zeal for the redress of the grievances in Kanara. It was I think almost in the very first week of his appointment as Minister, that the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta sought even of his own accord the assistance of the Bombay Forest Committee on Kanara Grievances, and his attitude then was so violently sympathetic that some of the members of the Committee who were not quite practised in political matters, thought that as a result of it, relief would surely come within a course of two months. Those expectations were not realised. It was again expected in certain quarters, when the resolution for the appointment of a Committe was accepted by Government in the March Session of the Legislative Council, that as a result of the proceedings and the deliberations of the Committee, every grievance of Kanara would be redressed before the end of June. But as a naturol result of following the advice of men who were non-co-operators at Karwar and co-operators in Bombay, difficulties cropped up from official sources in connection with the appointment of the non-official members on the Committee which Mr. Mehta did not seem inclined to meet then and there, even under bettter advice. The question thus was again postponed.

Circumstances have entirely, changed since then. If the Committe had come in the very hour of the decision to appoint it it would have come as a surprise to the public of Kanara, who would have been caught un-awares, and there was considerable chance of its being welcomed. But *now the whole matter is stole enough*; it has been too sufficiently discussed by the public in the district and discarded as unacceptable. The "Kanara News" wrote several articles, on the worthlessness of the Committee and exhorted the people to boycott it. The "Kanara Leader" spoke with lip-sympathy and gave the proposed Committee only a semblance of support. The novelty of the idea too has disappeared. I do not think, the appointment of a Committee will be any good now. I believe I have my hand on the pulse of Kanara, and I have reason to think that the Committee, far from allaying the feelings of the people, will give an impetus to non-co-operation which will find its nourishment in the boycott of the Committee.

Moreover, if from an anxiety to hurry up business, it somehow manages to close its deliberations within the course of a month or two, can their recommendations be of real value and will this patchwork be in the true interest of Kanara? And besides, even after the Committee's labours are over, the necessity of sympathetic and urgent consideration by Government will always remain. Who can assure us that the Committee's recommendations, supposing they are quite in favour of the demands of the people, will not be shelved by Government or will be faithfully carried out? On these grounds therefore and also on other grounds which I would not detail here for want of space, I believe the appointment of the Committee is inexpedient and not in the true interest both of the Government and the people.

But if Government is really earnest, if Mr. Mehta does indeed want to give relief to a district which has been long suffering under intolerable grievances, the course to follow is an easy one. Government do not surely need a Committee to tell them what the grievances are and how they should be remedied. They have in their files, the long list of resolutions in detail passed at the various meetings in almost every taluka from time to time, from which they can understand the nature of the grievances of the people. And besides, there have been not a few press-discussions on the question. As regards the remedies, let them only follow faithfully the scheme proposed by Mr. Tupper the late Collector of Kanara and two other forest officers in a Conference in May, 1919. I believe as a measure of an instant relief, the scheme *if faithfully put into practice*, will meet with appreciable welcome from the people. The Forest Department too has no reason to oppose the scheme, inasmuch as the present Chief Conservator of Forests and the Conservator S. D. were the two forest officers at the Conference who were parties to the proposals of the scheme. Let by all means this scheme be tried and I can vouch for its success. Further and detailed consideration can be undertaken at leisure. The public of Kanara are being sorely tried. The authorities in the district have began their pin-pricks. Only recently, the Magistrate of Honavar, issued orders prohibiting meetings and processions in the town. The infection may spread. A people, more law-abiding than whom you will not find in the Presidency, are being goaded to transgress executive orders and in effect the bounds of law. Will Government bring instant relief to such a people, or will they only choose to go through the paraphernalia of formalities, precedents, legalities and red-tape?—Yours, etc.,

S. G. W.

Bombay, Oct., 1.

FAMINE RELIEF.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Lloyd George is reported "to be evolving schemes for the relief of the unemployed, ranging from the construction of garden, cities to the forcing of trade revival through the Government co-operation with the banks and the business houses." There is no reason why such schemes should not be set on foot in India, especially with regard to the famine-stricken people. Government can very well set apart a certain sum of money out of its revenue every year as contribution to sinking fund styled as permanent famine relief fund and provide work for the starving poor. Sukkar barrage, canal digging, irrigation, mining, spinning and weaving and improvement in the general sanitary condition of rural areas, these are some of the directions in which there is scope for the State in India to relieve the famine stricken. Will the Government and the non-official public give their attention so it? —Yours, etc.

J. H. O.

THE PRINCE AND INDIAN FAMINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As there is famine in many places and thousands of persons are suffering from want of food and raiment, I take the liberty to suggest to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales that he should tell the authorities not to waste public money on fire-works illuminations, etc., when he visits India but to utilize also it for feeding and clothing the hungry and the naked.

If he carries out this suggestion, he will win the sincere love and lasting gratitude of many poor men, women and children.

MUNSHI MAHMUD KHAN.

Fergusson College, Oct. 2.

PROPOSED JAIN RAJKEYA SABHA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The suggestion of "M" for the establishment of a Jain Rajkeya Sabha comes at a most psychological period.

The necessity of such an institution should not be overlooked in face of the backwardness of Jain community and no efforts should be spared to bring such an institution into existence for the political and social amelioration of the Jains.

The social condition of the Jains is getting worse day by day and if herculean efforts to stop the evils which have crept in the community through the inadvertance are not taken in time the community as a whole will be shattered to pieces.

Out of 12 lacs of Jains there exist many sects having no social affinity and no inter-marriages.

These sects are constantly at war with each other. Dissensions have always been the root of destruction—and destruction becomes visible on this community when one looks at the statistical tables showing the rapid fall in the population. Large death-rate among the youths of this community—feeble and emaciated appearances of its young children and consumptive and sickly looks of its women show that destruction hastes on this community. The worshippers at the shrine of Mammon seem to be quite forgetful of the duty they owe to the community. The Jain as a whole is a rich community but one finds sorrowfully that there are not enough educational facilities for its men much less for women.

On the contrary money is lavishly spent after temples—apasaras—caste-climers yarghodas, but the selfish millionaires are quite indifferent towards the state of things which prevails within. One learned Jain has rightly remarked that the Jains loose one university every year.

The political side of the Jains is also as gloomy as the social one. The attention of once political-minded Jains has now been monopolised by that Mammon—so much so that they have forgotten their all in its worship. The history of Gujarat is full of the heroic actions of the political Jains.

To-day except two or three Jains the political field remains unrepresented.

I take the opportunity therefore to request through your columns, all Jains—rich or poor educated or uneducated and their Sadhus to come forth and shake off their lethargy. I support the suggestion made for the establishment of a Jain Rajkeya Sabha. This Sabha should be given the name of the All-India Jain Rajkeya Sabha with its branches in the cities thickly populated with Jains. Every Jain whatever his or her sect may be can become the member of this Jain Sabha. The aim—principal aim of this Sabha should be to foster unity among Jains and to try to achieve social and political amelioration for the community.

To bring such an institution into existence the public-spirited Jain citizens of Bombay should take the lead. Of course sacrifice is required but without sacrifice greatness is impossible.—Yours, etc.

CHHOTALAL H. MEHTA.

Bombay, September 29.

CALICUT TRIBUNAL.

CHARGE AGAINST MOPLAHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Oct. 8.

The Special Tribunal to-day examined the defence witnesses in the first case against 37 Moplahs charged with damaging railway lines and unlawful assembly and reserved judgment for to-morrow.

The Tribunal then proceeded with the examination of defence witnesses in the case in which 24 Moplahs are charged with the same offence and judgment is reserved for tomorrow.

Further evidence was then recorded in the case in which 39 Moplahs are charged with damaging railway lines and cutting telegraph wires.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN AMERICA,

MISCONCEPTION CORRECTED.

The Secretary of the California H. A. A. writes:—

Recently we have received copies of some of the views expressed in home papers regarding the present condition of the self-supporting Indian students in America. As we review the articles that have fallen in our hands, we find that the authors, while attempting to describe the hard condition of self-supporters here, have gone much too far in exaggerating their hardships. Such alarming statements as "Some of the Indian students have already died and others are dying of starvation" etc., must surely have provoked much unrest among all, and especially among the near ones of those here. To the best of our knowledge such a statement seems to be wholly unfounded, so far as California is concerned, and so we take this earliest opportunity to correct the views thus expressed, and have to inform all concerned that we (in California) are all quite safe and perhaps free from any near future apprehension. Most of us are studying at the University and others, not financially fit, are out working in the country with fellow Indians. Besides, we are all very well organised here and live in clubs in a true brotherly spirit. And for everyone besides his personal friends, the H. A. A. itself is ever ready to bring in help as it maintains a separate Loan Fund for its *bona fide* student members residing in California.

While we thus find ourselves safe from starvation, we are not shy to state that our condition should certainly not be encouraging for those intending to sail for America. We have already expressed our views. As we stated "it will be almost impossible for anyone to be totally self-supporting unless he is prepared to stay here for about six years, instead of four years to graduate after matriculation. The extra two years will need to be spent working as a common day labourer in the fields, ten to twelve hours a day, which is a very hard job."

For further information write to the Secretary H. A. A. California Chapter, 2026 Center Street, Berkeley, California, U. S. A.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH

PROTEST AGAINST ARRESTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 28.

Two meetings were held at Umreth to protest against the arrests of Maulanas Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali and the Shankaracharya. The first meeting was held in the National School on September 18th at which Mr. Chhotalal Vyas explained the object of the meeting and exhorted the audience not to be down-hearted. The 2nd meeting was held on September 20th and was addressed by Mr. Mohanlal Kameshwar Pandya. There was considerable enthusiasm and a large number of people took Swadeshi vow.

The Anand Taluka Local Board have decided to introduce spinning wheels in all the girls' schools controlled by the Local Board, while a requisition signed by over half the members of the Board has been addressed to the municipal authorities at Anand and Umreth in favour of preventing the sale of liquor in the jurisdictional area of the Anand Taluka Local Board and of lending financial assistance to the Local Congress Samities in giving effect to the above scheme of temperance reform.

Perhaps the most far reaching resolution adopted by the cloth merchants of Umreth and Dakore as a protest against the arrest of Shrimad Shankaracharya Bharate Krishna Tirth and against the policy of repression in general consisted in their vow to boycott all foreign cloth in future.

ALLOCATION OF GRANT TO BENGAL.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBER'S PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 8.

Twenty-seven non-official members of the Bengal Council now in recess have sent a telegram to the Secretary of State expressing deep sense of inadequacy of the relief granted by the Government of India's allocating 73 lakhs and praying intervention by allocating Bengal either one third of income and super-tax or three fourths of the jute export duty.

The telegram further states: "We consder this the irreducible minimum; otherwise taxation inevitable for ordinary expenditure. Such taxation assuredly be rejected by the Council. A deadlock will follow imperilling the reforms, strengthening non-cooperation, gravely impairing general administrative efficiency, marring usefulness of transferred departments. Assure you future improvements, sanitation, education, other nation-building activities, we prepared to tax ourselves but not for normal expenditure."

A similar cablegram has been also sent by the National Liberal League.

WORMS SUPERIOR TO MEN!

"WITHOUT THEM WE COULD NOT LIVE."

"There isn't a scientist in the world who does not agree that if the earthworm was destroyed the world would become sterile and the people of this world would be starving in seven years. He is the one necessary creature in God's world. He fertilizes the land and covers the bare rocks with earth. He is the surest friend of mankind that we know."

These amazing statements are made by a character in Mr. Edgar Wallace's story, "The Man Who Hated Earthworms," in the July 'Strand Magazine.'

The whole world barren but for the action of the humble earthworm! An astonishing statement; yet it is no exaggeration.

Without them the whole earth would be a dreary, lifeless expanse of rocks, gravel, sand, and clay. The only inhabitants of the world would be the fish and other water creatures.

Such was the case millions of years ago, when, first of all creatures, the worms crawled out from the seas to try existence upon dry land.

TINY LIVING MILLS.

The great peculiarity of the worm is that he eats his way undergrounded, filling his body with small particles, from which he is able to extract nourishment in a very wonderful way. He has a gizzard much like that of the fowl, and in it he makes use of small hard stones, just as the fowl does. to act as grinders. The result is that the particles which pass in through his mouth are soon ground to the finest powder, from which his intestines extract all the food that his body needs.

When the grinding and digestive processes are complete, he returns to the surface and discharges in the form of the familiar worm-cast all the matter that is useless for food.

Thus every worm is a tiny living mill, constantly engaged in grinding up clay and sand until they are fine enough to become soil. Vegetable matter must be mixed with them, and this again the worm does for us.

You have probably often noticed a leaf sticking out of the burrow which a worm has made in a lawn or a flower-bed. This is the door of his home; he likes to plug his hole in this way.

If you move the soil very carefully you will find portions of other leaves which he has dragged underground to eat.

Before making his meal he softens the leaf by means of a juice which he secretes; then he devours it, eating at the same time quantities of earth. The cast which he subsequently leaves on the surface of the ground consists not of sand or of clay alone, but of a mixture of these and vegetable matter; it is true soil.

WONDERFUL YEAR'S WORK.

Once sail has been made it must be turned over frequently, or it grows sour. That is why we dig our gardens and plough our fields. Ages before man invented the spade or the plough, the humble worm was tilling the soil, keeping it sweet, and making it richer and more fertile.

In gardens there are about 50,000 worms to each acre, whilst in the fields every acre contains about 30,000 of them.

By collecting and carefully weighing all the casts thrown up on a measured piece of ground over a long period, Darwin arrived at the amazing result that worm-casts raise the level of the whole land one-fifth of an inch a year!

More wonderful still, the labours of worms throw up no less than ten tons of soil in the form of casts on each acre of land during a single year. In a small five-acre field the worm population brings to the surface no less than fifty earthloads of the finest soil in twelve months!

The most important of all creatures, then, is the lowly worm, on whose labours all the rest depend for their food.

If he were to die out, the whole earth would, in a short space of time, become a great silent, lifeless Sahara.

TROUBLE IN MADRAS MILL AREA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 3.

Trouble is again reported from the Mill area on Saturday. The disturbance occurred as a result of a Mahomedan funeral procession being interfered with by some Audi-Dravidas. Free fight ensued and bombs are alleged to have been used. Six Audi-Dravidas were injured, one seriously and all of them are in hospital. A number of caste Hindus and Mahomedans have been arrested, the charge against two being that they were seen with concealed bombs.

GURDASPUR SIKH SHRINE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 3.

A Punjab Government Communique says:—A party of Sikhs recently occupied a shrine in the Gurdaspur district in circumstances which are still the subject of investigation. The Governor-in-Council has, therefore, decided to postpone the contemplated conditional release of the prisoners in the Manak Shrine case till the facts regarding Gurdaspur seizure have been made clear.

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It is a fact well known to Physicians that about 90 per cent. of the cases of indigestion, stomach trouble, dyspepsia, flatulence, etc., are due, directly or indirectly, to the presence of harmful acid in the stomach. From this it is evident that correction and prevention of the trouble depends almost entirely on neutralising the acid. The most sensible way of doing this is take a little Bisurated Magnesia with a sip of water directly after eating and whenever pain is felt. Try it! All trace of harmful acid disappears instantly; consequently pain is impossible. But be sure it is Bisurated Magnesia, every genuine package of which bears the makers' name, BISMAG LIMITED—a guarantee that you have the kind that does you good.

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PROPOSED LABOUR BANK

TO RELIEVE INDEBTEDNES;

Among the numerous problems of Labour that call for solution, the chronic indebtness of the workpeople is the source of much misery. My personal experience in Bombay is that not one per cent. is free from debt even in the Postal Offices. Once in the clutches of a money-lender it becomes practically impossible for the debtor to repay loans obtained at exorbitant rates of interest. These vary from 25 to over 100 per cent. The most common rate of interest is one anna per Rupee per month. The consequences are extremely deplorable. Debt drives the debtor to drink. Drink means more debt, even if it does not mean wife beating and children-starving. The worries of debt naturally affects the mind. His energy is impaired. His work is inefficient. His output is lessened. His wages decrease and his debts increase. This is the vicious circle in which the man moves till disease overtakes him in his overcrowded, insanitary, ill-ventilated and ill-lighted room or 'hut' and sets him free from this vale of tears. Under these circumstances I have come to the conclusion that a Labour Bank holds out prospects of liberating the labourer from the prison and misery of debt, and of encouraging him to cultivate thrift by saving something from month to month be it ever so small a sum.

The bank would lend money to the workers at a comparatively low rate of interest. I would not make it far low as the profits of the Bank will be utilised for the benefit of the workers in other ways. At present a mill-hand seldom is able to get a loan without giving sureties and the minimum rate is one anna per rupee per month. This must be paid regularly every month. He really pays compound interest in this way. A simple arithmetical calculation will show that capital would be more than doubled in five years or less. This is occurring in practice. It would be a great relief to him if he could get a loan at one pice per rupee per month instead of four pice. No doubt one pice would be still heavy from business point of view, but this would be prevented in the case of the bank to provide for bad debts from this class of borrowers. Moreover profits would not be dissipated in large dividends; but carefully husbanded as reserve funds for some beneficial purposes on co-operative basis, or similar lines.

I have no doubt that there are tens of thousands in Bombay to-day who owe various sums to Marwaries and Pathans at high rates of interest. It would bring much required relief if these could be taken to Courts with the view to payment by small instalments. This would put an end to interest to the Bank which could lend the sums required to pay instalments. I anticipate a large demand for such loans from the Bank. In fact I fear that a capital of 20 lacs would not suffice at first. The question of finance being heavy it can only be solved if workmen make special efforts to save Rs. 10 in order to take share by making sacrifices in some direction of their expenditure for a month or two. Once a worker begins to save I believe he will continue to do so. This spirit of self-respect will increase when he has some money to his credit, and when his indebtedness is ended. By taking shares or deposit money in the Bank the workers would help one another for mutual benefit. I would allow a higher rate of interest for small deposits from workpeople. But I am not quite sanguine of satisfactory response from workers at the start. I am relying to a great extent upon the semi-philanthropic members of the Society who are better off than the workers. I do not think it is difficult to fined a lac of persons in the Bombay Presidency who can act on without difficulty to take one share each of rupees ten. The well-to-do might take more shares, and deposit money without interest for two or three years, or be satisfied with a small interest in order to hep the effort to solve this problem of indebtedness. I do really hope the millowners will come forward liberally. They subscribe various sums for social service. They might give the Labour Bank as much help as they can. They can do so for example by depositing money earmarked for use in relieving the indebtedness of their own workpeople. In effect this would mean a rise of wages to many of them of Rs. 2 or 3 a month. I do rest wish to elaborate in more detail. My object is to give an idea of the projected Labour Bank. I do not find precedents to help me. I shall be grateful if any one would be good enough to make suggestions and offer help. My present idea is to establish a Labour Bank, with a capital of 20 lacs, consisting of 200,000 shares of Rs. 10 each. At first I propose to issue shares of 4 lacs only i.e., 40, on shares. I propose to make a beginning only if at least 10,000 shares are taken up within 3 months; but if this response is not forthcoming then to return the application money in full to applicants. The application must be accompanied by application money of Rs. 2½ per share. The allotment money will be Rs. 2½. The further calls would be of Rs. 2½ each. I am glad to be able to announce that the Industrial and Exchange Bank opposite to General Post Office, Victoria Terminus are willing to underwrite the whole of the first issue of 40,000 shares. I could not expect any Bank to help me in this way—much less the flourishing and rich Banks in Bombay. I therefore feel that I am fortunate in obtaining the assistance of the Industrial and Exchange Bank which is annimated by a desire to help Labour consistently with their powers and obligations as a Bank.

As extensive co-operation is essential for success I shall be glad if there be any one willing to collaborate with me and my friends in making this projects a solace to the poor.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

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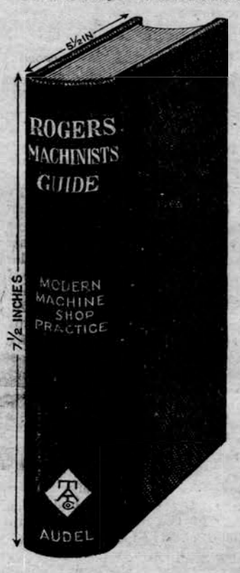

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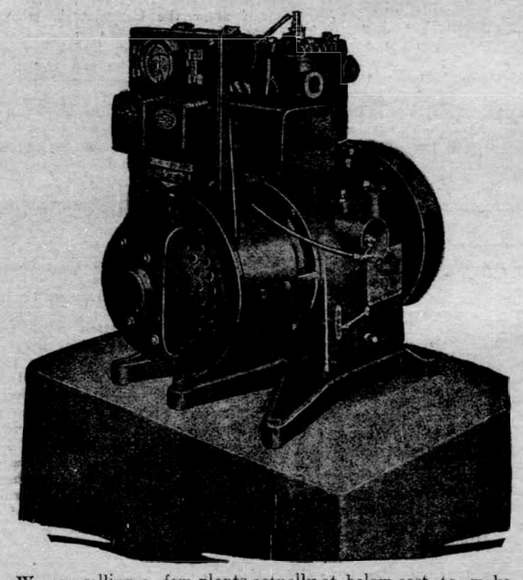

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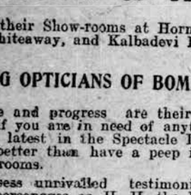

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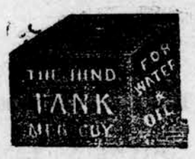

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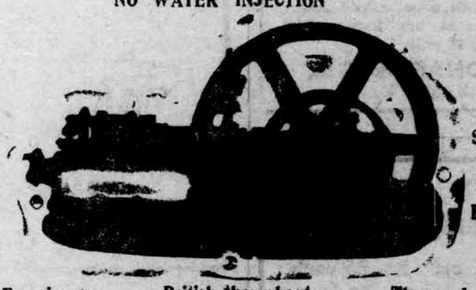

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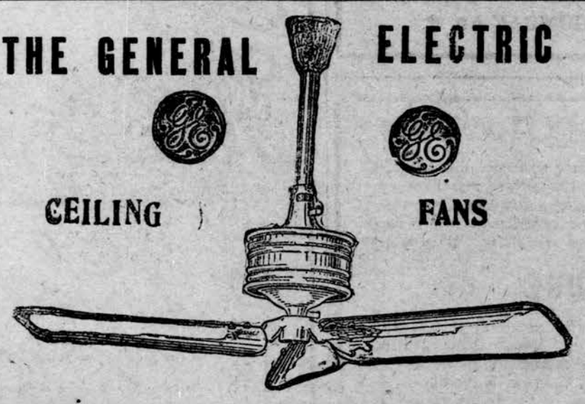

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BOMBAY DACOITIES.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

Mr. H. P. Dastur, Additional Magistrate, concluded the enquiry into the case, in which 34 Pathans were charged with being members of a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoities. Out of this some were put up on an additional charge of dacoity with murder in rerpect of two dacoities alleged to have been committed by the gang in Bombay, one at Mazagaon and another at Matunga. Three of the accused were made approvers under Section 337 Cr. P. C. and were examined as witnesses for the Crown. The prosecution had 209 witnesses to prove the various dacoities committed during 16th May 1918 to 15th March 1921.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar appeared for the prosecution while Mr. R. S. Pandit appeared for accused Nos. 4, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27 and 29. Mr. P. L. Thacker, instructed by Mr. Kansilal appeared for accused No. 33.

Accused Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30 and 31 are charged under Section 400 I. P. C. being members of a gang for the purpose of committing dacoities and his worship committed them to the next Session to take their trial there.

Accused Nos. 3, 5, 8, 9, and 17 are for extra charged under Section 396, I. P. C. (dacoity and murder).

Accused Nos. 7, 15, 27, 29, 32 and 33 were discharged as in His Worship's opinion no "prima facie" case was made against them for their committed to the Sessions.

GRIEVANCE AGAINST CO-TENANT

A BENE-ISRAEL'S MURDEROUS MADNESS.

Aaron Samuel (26) a Bene-Israel residing in "Sindhya Ashram" a three-storyed building at Arthur Road ran amok on Sunday morning killing two persons outright, and seriously injuring five, out of whom one died subsequently. The motive of the crime is not yet ascertained but it is said Aaron Samuel the assailant had some grievance against one of the tenants named Ramchandra Luxman whom he suspected as the one complaining against him to the landlord. On Sunday morning when Laxman Ramchandra was returning to his room from the lavatory, it is alleged Samuel went up to him and after addressing a few words to him struck him with a sharp instrument on his shoulders. Ramchandra ran towards his room and shout himself up. Samuel therefore ran towards another room and started stabbing all he came across with. Among those stabbed were one Jankibai (60), Sitabai (26), Babu (2), Hoshibai (6), Shanker Bapu (22). Samuel then went to his room and shutting himself up, began shouting. Ramchandra Laxman (26) went to have a look from the sweeper's passage, when Samuel threw at him a brass pot, a chopper and other articles, which rendered him unconscious. The Police succeeded in arresting Samuel in self inflicted injured condition and sent him to J. J. Hospital.

Out of his victims Jankibai and Babu died on the spot and their bodies were removed to the morgue for inquest. Of the five removed to the hospital one Sitarbai died subsequently. Ramchandra Laxman is detained for treatment in the hospital, while the others were discharged as their injuries were not considered serious.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the bodies of those who were killed, viz. Jankibai, Sitabai and Babu, and adjourned it after the bodies were identified.

RASHTRIYA STREE SABHA.

ADHERENCE TO CONGRESS CREED.

A general meeting of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on the 1st October. In the unavoidable absence of the President H. H. Nazli Begum Rafiya Sultana, Mrs. Avanti-bai Gokhale took the Chair. Among others the following resolutions was passed unanimously:

"That this Meeting considers that the retention of clause 4 of its constitution is an essential condition of its existence and strongly reaffirms its adherence to the Congress creed."

Note:—Clause 4 reads as follows:—

"Every woman joining the Sabha is expected to accept the Congress creed, but women having different shades of opinion can also join the Sabha).

The above resolution was enthusiastically supported by a number of speakers, many of whom were unexpected speakers from among the audience.

In the course of the Meeting Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale left to attend another meeting, and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu took the chair.

The appeal from the women of Turkey was read to the meeting by Mrs. H. M. Lalji, who made a feeling speech in support of it. The appeal met with a hearty and spontaneous response from the members assembled, who were for the most part Hindu ladies. A substantial amount of money was collected on the spot and the members also voted a contribution from the funds of the Sabha.

A programme for a wider propaganda to encourage the use of the Charka and handloom weaving was put before the meeting and supported in an eloquent speech by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, after it had been explained to the Meeting by the Secretaries.

KITE FLYING FATALITY

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday on the body of Alfred Alexandra Ashbury (16) who fell from the third floor of the house, in a lane in Sankli Street while flying a kite on Sunday at 4 p.m.

The jury recorded a verdict of accidental death.

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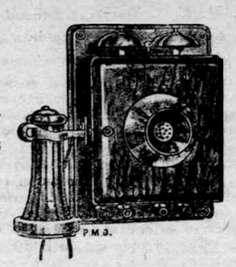

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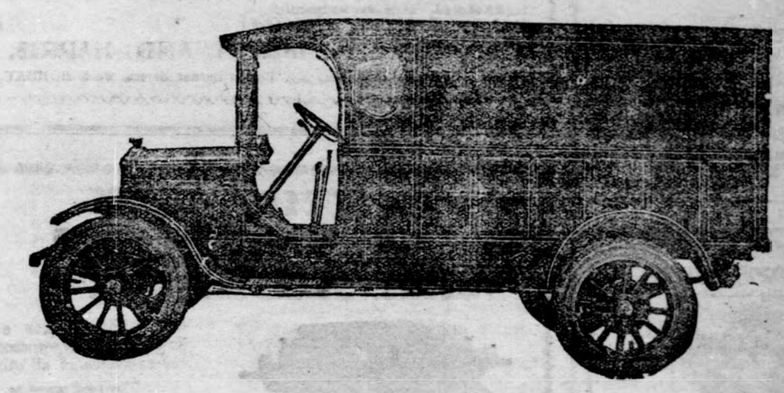

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